

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XLI

MAY, 1951

Number 5



A Shepherd's Home on the Range

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An Important Message from President Steiwer . . .

THE Congress of the United States between now and June 30th, this year, will be faced with a most important decision—in my opinion, one of the most important it has ever made. The Banking and Currency Committees of both the House and the Senate have called for hearings on the question of renewal of Title IV of the Defense Production Act which is the provision of the Act giving the authority for price controls and regulations.

Your officers will oppose the renewal of this authority. We were so instructed at the annual meeting at Casper and have had no reason to think that there has been a change of thinking on the part of our membership since that time. In view of the indecisions, contradictions and confusion which reigns within the control agencies in Washington, it would seem to me that there would be more reason than ever vigorously to attack and oppose controls.

Most of the members of Congress will try to reflect the will of their constituents.

Have you let your Congressman know how you feel about it?

Have you told him that high prices are the result of inflation, not the cause of it?

Have you asked him why he has not done more to strike at the real causes of inflation?

Have you said to him that you want a drastic curtailment of non-defense spending?

Have you told him that you want and think we need higher taxes?

Above all have you called to his attention that price controls will not stop inflation?

Have you indicated to him that controls will discourage your production and that with a free market you firmly believe you can increase and expand your operations?

Have you talked to your neighbors in other lines of business about this? Have you suggested to them that they write to their Congressmen?

Right now is the time to write. If you have written before do it again, for your Congressman is making up his mind right now. The decision he makes now may have a tremendous influence on our industry and on the economy of the country for many years to come.

We certainly do not want a few people in Washington to have a stranglehold on our industry. The present "emergency" may last a long time. Why can't we meet emergencies under a free economy? I believe if we all stop and think about it for just a few minutes, we will all agree that it can be done, and can be done more quickly and more efficiently under the American way.

—W. H. Steiwer

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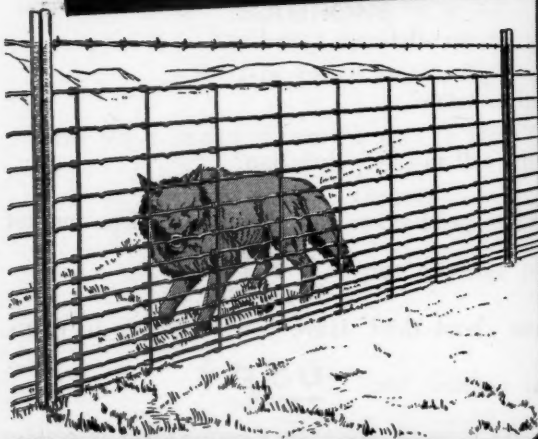
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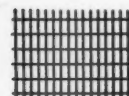
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FRED W. JOHNSON RETIRES

Fred W. Johnson, the last commissioner of the former General Land Office and the first director of the Bureau of Land Management, has retired after more than 17 years of service with the Department of the Interior. Tributes were paid to the retiring official by B.L.M. Director Marion Clawson and Senator J. C. O'Mahoney at a gathering on March 30th in Washington, D. C. and a scroll and gift from his associates were presented by Secretary of the Interior Chapman.

FORMER SECRETARY VISITS NATIONAL OFFICE

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Marshall called at the National Association office in Salt Lake City on April 23rd. Mr. Marshall, National Association secretary from February, 1920 to August, 1943, now raises oranges at Pomona, California, where he resides with Mrs. Marshall and sons, Frederick and Robert.

W. B. WRIGHT DIRECTOR U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A past president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, W. B. Wright of Elko, Nevada, will be installed as a director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce on May 2nd, according to recent press announcements. Mr. Wright has been a member of the Natural Resources Committee of the Chamber since 1947 and is greatly interested in public land grazing problems.

SHIFTS IN AGRICULTURE PERSONNEL

Secretary Brannan on March 30, 1951, transferred Ralph S. Trigg from office of Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration to that of special assistant to the secretary for Commodity Credit Corporation affairs. Frank K. Woolley was moved from the job of Deputy Administrator of PMA to that of special assistant to the secretary for Commodity Credit Corporation affairs. Mr. Gus F. Geissler was made Administrator of PMA. His

The National Wool Grower

former position was that of manager of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Harold K. Hill was changed from Assistant Administrator to Deputy Administrator of PMA. The shifts were reported as the climax of one of the bitterest feuds the USDA has had in many years. No reasons were given in the official announcement for the changes.

JAPAN WOOL SURVEY COMMISSION

Mr. Lewis Hird, member of the worsted textile manufacturing firm of Samuel Hird and Sons, Inc., Garfield, New Jersey, and vice president and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, left March 28th for Japan as chairman of a survey party which will study the prospects of raw wool consumption in Japan during the next decade with special reference to domestic markets.

The survey party, which is under the auspices of the International Wool Secretariat, representing wool growers of the British Dominions, includes Mr. Arthur Staynes, Director for India and Pakistan, International Wool Secretariat, New Delhi, India and Miss Ruth Jackendoff, Economist for the Wool Bureau, Inc. —*Woolfacts*

The Cover

A SHEPHERD'S HOME ON THE RANGE

Our featured picture this month comes from the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho. It was taken in 1943 on the Station's intermediate range and the equipment, including the horse, is still in use. The camp, one of four in use at the Station in its operation of 4,000 sheep, is built on an abandoned automobile chassis to facilitate travel in rocky country. The herder, James Goldman, a veteran of World War 1 and still on the Station's force, is carrying out the duties of a good shepherd. He is trimming away the wool from an injury on the head of the lamb preparatory to treating it to prevent fly strike. The radio installation is the property of the shepherd.

May, 1951

Friskies

DOG RESEARCH NEWS

No. 9

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

Meat in the Diet of Dogs

Raw muscle meat is deficient in many of the nutrient requirements of the dog. A dog needs ample vitamins A and D. He can't get these from meat alone. Muscle meat is also deficient in minerals.

Now suppose you have a ration that contains all the known necessary vitamins and minerals in proper proportion. Then you mix it half and half with meat. By so doing you reduce the vitamin A and D content of the total ration one-half, and you might not now have enough of these essential vitamins. Thus, by feeding extra meat you risk throwing this complete ration off balance.

If you feed Friskies alone, without any extras of any kind, you can be sure that

Meat and Reproduction

It has been known for many years that certain dietary factors are essential for reproduction that are not necessarily required for general maintenance or for growth.

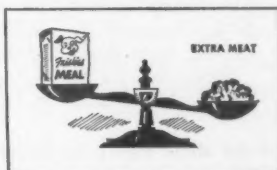


Meat and meat by-products have long been used by dog breeders in an effort to improve the reproductivity of the dog. However, the selection of the meat requires good judgment based on a thorough knowledge of the type of meat required. For it has been definitely established that meat varies in its value for this purpose.

Since the selection of the proper type of meat to improve reproductivity requires so much care and skill—and the meat itself is so expensive—the breeder should be interested in results obtained at the Friskies Kennels. Here, on Friskies alone, Friskies kennel men have regularly produced good litters with bitches giving plenty of milk.

Send Us Your Questions

We have had over 50 years' experience in animal nutrition. The results of this experience are yours for the asking. If you have any questions about dog feeding, breeding or care, just write to Friskies, Dept. Y, Los Angeles 36, California. Your questions will be answered promptly.



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Volume XLI

MAY, 1951

Number 5

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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IRENE YOUNG

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Washington Report

May 2, 1951

FOUR months after the opening of the 82nd Congress and three months after the "price-and-wage freeze," there are certain actions and indications that give some idea of the general trend. The "MacArthur Affair" has taken much time of the Congress and will be the main topic of discussion for some time to come. However, in between, some progress is being made in the legislative field, although slowly.

The House Ways and Means Committee has been working hard on the new tax bill; the Senate Finance Committee has reported out the extension of the Trade Agreements Act; fiscal year 1951-52 appropriations are moving slowly, and down at OPS the controllers are "fumbling" around with the result that all business and production are kept "up in the air." How much more it will take to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" is not known, but American industry must be strong to stand such "bungling."

Thus far producer representation in advisory or consultant capacities is nonexistent, on the basis that ceilings are not being contemplated at the producer level. In the field of international wool conferences the wool producer is being permitted to find out second-hand some of the topics that are being discussed. Up to this time (there is another meeting today, May 2nd) little if anything has been accomplished as far as can be seen.

DEFINITIVE WOOL CEILINGS

Ceiling prices on clean wool at the dealer level have been expected momentarily for many days and probably will be issued before this is printed. The latest reason for the delay according to officials is that the manufacturers' relief order to CPR 18 is not ready, and both are to be issued simultaneously.

It should be understood that the order establishing ceilings on clean wool is to be only an *interim* order. Just what is meant by that at this time is not known, but to the suspicious mind it carries a hidden meaning.

For example, the President's request on the extension of the Defense Production Act carries a provision for "differential subsidies" (Section 103 of S.1397). These subsidies, as requested, could be used for

domestically produced materials (including agricultural commodities) and in the buying of needed materials outside the U. S. from high-cost sources.

Take hides for instance. Eighty percent of the cattle hides used in our country are produced domestically. Prices for cattle hides have been rolled back to last November levels and it is reported that the leather industry is operating on a basis of 75 percent of normal for the time being. Only about 30 to 40 percent of kid and lamb pickled skins used in the U. S. are domestically produced; the price on them has not been rolled back at present.

But, if the so-called "differential subsidy" procedure is permitted, it is definitely known that the intentions are to roll back kid and lamb skin prices to the November level; buy "off-shore" skins in the world market at whatever price it takes to get them; then sell them at or below the ceilings established on domestic hides and take the loss—regular importers could make the "off-shore" purchases and be reimbursed by the Government — thereby subsidizing the foreign hide producer while insisting domestic producers are not entitled to the world market price. Fantastic! Yes, but nevertheless it is being planned and could also apply to wool. This is the tariff principle in reverse. It has always been known that the free-traders want to give the foreign producers the best of everything and the "differential subsidy" approach would seem to be a way to do it.

LAMB

OPS advises that it will be June 1st before they will start work on ceiling prices for lamb. Now that the beef order is out (CPR 24) efforts will be directed toward veal ceilings. One jester in OPS suggested that the lamb problem be turned over to the OPS wool section because there are so few lambs. Perhaps that's a good idea and just forget about ceiling prices on lamb.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Hearings will get under way May 7 before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and May 8 before that committee in the House. The first ten days will be taken by Government witnesses

and whatever time is left will be turned over to the people being affected.

President Steiwer will present the position of our industry to the committees.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

The long drawn-out Torquay Conference is over. It is reported that the U. S. failed to reach agreement with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, because of Britain's insistence that her system of preferential tariffs remain intact. Of course, everyone but negotiators have known the U. S. has been "out-traded." In view of this situation why not restore the tariff on wool that was slashed at the Geneva Conference? The details on the Torquay Conference will not be made known until after May 9th.

The Senate Finance Committee reported out the extension of the Trade Agreements Act (H.R. 1612) for a two-year period with a number of amendments. The "escape clause" and "peril point" amendments were included together with other amendments such as the withdrawal of tariff concessions to Communist areas, restoration to domestic producers of the right to protest in customs courts the classification of imported articles, the changing of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as follows: "No trade agreement or other international agreement heretofore or hereafter entered into by the United States shall apply in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of this section." (This is a help but Section 22 should still be strengthened).

If and when H.R. 1612 is passed by the Senate it will then go to a conference of the two houses.

FEDERAL LAND

Preliminary efforts to secure the advice and suggestions from western Congressmen on the "Suggestions For An Act" regarding Federal land legislation have been completed. But because of so many immediate problems confronting the livestock industry here in Washington it has not been possible to proceed as quickly as has been expected by some. However, work will be continued as it is possible to do so.

WAGE CEILINGS

All producers contemplating wage increases for their men over and above the 1949 and 1950 levels should contact the Wage Stabilization Offices in their area. It is quite possible that requests for relief will have to be made.—J. M. Jones

Cattle Ceilings and Other OPS Orders

PRICES of live cattle will be started in a rollback on May 20th. On and after that date prices slaughterers may pay for live cattle are to be reduced ten percent or about three cents per pound. On August 1st live prices will be cut another 4.5 percent and a similar amount on October 1st. On each of the latter two dates retail prices for beef will be reduced four or five cents a pound so that the total cut in prices to the consumer will be around nine or ten cents by October 1st. The new retail beef prices will be effective by grade and cut of beef, will vary according to type of store (independent, chain, etc.) and to area, depending on distances from packing centers.

While wholesalers and retailers of meat were covered by the general ceiling price regulation of January 26th, the new order sets up dollars-and-cents ceilings for them. Those for wholesalers go into effect May 9th and those for retailers, May 14th.

The order does not cover veal and certain beef products; does not cover pork or sausage and does not cover lamb or mutton. Pork regulations are now being processed, it is stated, but no reference is made to forthcoming orders on lamb or mutton.

As the National Wool Grower is about ready to go to press, and has not yet received a copy of the complete order, this explanation is based on newspaper reports which undoubtedly all of our readers have noted.

WOOL FUTURES

Ceiling Price Regulation No. 20 set the ceilings on wool futures at \$3.53½ and on wool top futures at \$4.26½. The order was issued April 6, 1951 and became effective immediately.

CPR 18

This order was issued by the OPS on April 5, 1951 as its interim regulation for wool yarn and fabrics. It permits manufacturers to add to their base price (the highest contract price during the three months ending June 25, 1950), the dollars and cents increase in costs of wool and of labor up to December 31, 1950. The order became effective April 9th but manufacturers were given until April 16th

to make it fully effective. However, manufacturers complained that that was not enough time for them to make the necessary changes in their price lists, so amendment No. 1 to CPR 18 was issued on April 17th changing the final effective date from April 16th to May 5th. The OPS is reported now about ready to issue its definitive or tailored ceiling price order on raw wool but it has not been announced up to this date, April 30th.

CPR 22

Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued April 25, 1951 as Ceiling Price Regulation No. 22, does not cover sales by manufacturers of raw agricultural products, food (meat), hides and skins, textiles including wool yarn and fabrics and many other commodities on which specific regulations have been issued or are expected to be issued shortly.

WOOL PELTS EXEMPTED

The General Over-Riding Regulation No. 4 (April 18, 1951) exempted from price ceiling regulations untanned skins of sheep or lambs, whether domestic or foreign, with the wool still on, not including shearlings with up to 1 inch of wool. This order became effective April 25, 1951.

WOOL TARIFF CUT NOT INDICATED

Press reports out of Washington on May 8th on concessions granted by the United States at the Torquay Conference do not mention wool as one of the commodities on which a tariff reduction is made.

WOOL ORDER SIGNED

On May 7, 1951 the wool ceiling price order was signed. The ceilings are at the dealer level, are on a clean landed, Boston, basis, and as follows for representative grades:

70's staple	\$3.65	62's average	\$3.33
70's average	\$3.46	60's staple	\$3.33
64's staple	\$3.46	60's average	\$3.30
64's average	\$3.35	58's staple	\$3.23
64's French	\$3.33	56's staple	\$3.04
62's warp	\$3.39	50's staple	\$2.94

Generally speaking, it is figured that the average ceiling will be about \$12 per fleece. The duty-paid, landed cost of foreign wools at the present time is estimated to be at or a little below the ceilings.

This is only an interim order. Just what that means, of course, is open to conjecture. Secretary Jones in his Washington Report outlines some of the implications that are attached to the word "interim."

The manufacturers' order is tied in with the above ceilings.

The story behind the wool ceiling price order is this: Early in April when ceiling prices on wool futures were set at \$3.53½ and on wool top futures at \$3.26½, word came that the definitive wool ceilings were to be announced on the basis of \$3.67 for 64's average. That order never came out. Instead, on April 30th it was reported that the ceiling price order was to be issued on the basis of \$3.53 for 64's average—a cut of approximately 4 percent. The Wool Advisory Committee members returned to Boston with the understanding that the ceiling price order had been approved. Then on May 4th it was learned the OPS proposed to reduce ceilings another 5 percent or to the basis of \$3.35 for 64's average. The Committee members hurried back to Washington to register opposition but the wishes of the OPS prevailed, and the order has now been issued on that basis.

It should be remembered that neither the National Wool Growers Association nor any other wool producer organization has had official representation on the Wool Advisory Committee to the OPS. Mr. J. B. Wilson and Secretary Jones, however, were permitted to sit in at some of the committee meetings and did everything within their power to have fair ceilings set up. The reason why the producers were not officially represented, as given by the OPS, was that prices were not considered at the producer level—a fine technicality without foundation in actuality.

The statement of considerations which accompanies each order has not yet been published (May 9th) for the wool order. It will be covered next month.

THE CALIFORNIA RAM SALE

An average of \$200.99 was made on 1715 sheep sold at the 31st Annual California Ram Sale, April 30th and May 1st, this year. Last year's average was \$157.26 on 1376 head. The averages in this year's sale by breeds are as follows:

628 Hampshires at	\$218.70
662 Suffolks at	\$180.23
23 Southdowns at	\$165.21
54 Rambouillets at	\$284.25
109 Corriedales at	\$218.04
34 Romeldales at	\$251.62
82 Columbias at	\$229.50

Three Australasian Merinos sold in the sale made an average of \$566.66. Top price was \$1100 paid by D. Liskey of Klamath Falls, Oregon, for a Hampshire stud ram consigned by Roy Heise of Gardnerville, Nevada. A pen of three Hampshire rams entered by D. P. MacCarthy and Son of Salem, Oregon, sold at \$500 per head to E. J. Junes, Clovis, California. A record crowd attended with representatives from all the Western States.

Hearings on Defense Production Act

HEARINGS on the extension of the Defense Production Act are expected to be initiated May 7th and 8th by the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees. National Association President Steiwer, in his appearance before the committees, will ask that Title 4 which sets up the authority for price controls be eliminated from the act and that inflation be curbed by the encouragement of greater production, by reduced Government spending in non-defense projects, by greater restriction of credit; by sufficient taxation to meet essential expenses as we go along. This position is in line with that advocated by the National Wool Growers Association in its Platform and Program adopted at the Casper convention last December.

President Truman has asked that the Defense Production Act be extended two years from June 30, 1951; that stronger means be used to enforce price controls; that subsidies be used to secure essential production of high cost commodities without increasing ceiling prices; that parity

prices for farm commodities at the opening of their marketing season be used throughout that marketing period so far as price controls are concerned; that effective rent controls be put into operation; that margins for speculations in commodity futures markets be regulated.

New Lamb, Mutton And Sheep Grades

THE Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced March 30th, that effective April 30th, 1951, lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton carcass grades and grades for slaughter (live) lambs and sheep will be changed in line with a proposal announced on February 19.

The changes in carcass grades for lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton combine Prime and Choice grades under the name Prime and redesignate Good grade as Choice. In addition, the upper two-thirds of the Commercial grade will be named Good. The remaining one-thirds of the Commercial grade will be combined with the upper two-thirds of the Utility grade and will carry the name Utility.

The remainder of the Utility grade will be combined with the Cull grade under the name Cull.

This will reduce the number of grades for lamb and yearling mutton from six to five and will eliminate use of the Commercial grade name. Also, Prime grade will be limited to lamb and yearling mutton carcasses; and Choice will be the top grade for which mutton carcasses will be eligible.

The grade standards for slaughter animals have been changed to bring them into line with the changes outlined for carcass grades, including grade names and the dropping of the grade names Common and Medium. The new slaughter grade names will be Prime, Choice, Good, Utility, and Cull. Mature sheep will not be eligible for the Prime grade. The standards for slaughter lambs and sheep are being promulgated as official standards and will replace the tentative standards previously used.

The carcass grade standards are used as the basis for Federal grading of these meats by the Livestock Branch of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration. The grades are stamped on meat in purple ribbon stamp, and in the case of yearling

mutton and mutton the class is also indicated.

While no official grading of live animals is done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, these grades do form a basis for uniform reporting of livestock marketings through the nationwide market news service carried out at 36 markets by USDA.

Freight Rate Items

The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 11th suspended until November 10, 1951 the reduction in wool motor rates from the West to Denver, Chicago and St. Louis as proposed by motor carriers. Before November 10th the ICC will conduct hearings on the proposal.

★ ★ ★ ★

The National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Marketing Corporation, through Commerce Specialist Charles E. Blaine, are protesting cancellation by western lines of the counting, marking and weighing wool in carload lots at points in the Western District. This is prescribed by the ICC in I&S Docket No. 3988, decided in 1934, and nothing in the current situation warrants its cancellation, it is claimed by Mr. Blaine.

WOOL AND MOHAIR 1951 SUPPORT PRICE ANNOUNCED

During 1951 wool will be supported at an average of 50.7 cents per pound and mohair at an average of 53.4 cents per pound, according to an announcement made by the USDA on April 2nd. The 50.7-cent average for wool is 90 percent of the March 15th parity of 56.3 cents per pound. The mohair support price is 74.1 percent of the March 15th parity of 72 cents per pound. The programs for both commodities will run from April 1, 1951 through March 31, 1952. As in 1950, it is not expected that it will be necessary for the Government to support either commodity during the 12-month period commencing April 1st. If such support should be necessary prices for the various grades and details of the purchase program will be announced.

The Sheep Scabies Threat

PRESIDENT STEIWER CALLS MEETING

President Steiwer of the National Wool Growers Association has set May 24th, Salt Lake City, Utah for a meeting of representatives from various State wool growers' associations and feeder groups, of State sheep sanitary commissions and of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to plan a cooperative program for the eradication of sheep scabies.

THE threat of scabies has returned to the Western Range States. Spotted outbreaks in several States—the most recent one in California—have occurred during the past two or three years and now it is apparent that sheepmen and their organizations must again face the fact that some very aggressive work must be done if a serious situation is to be averted.

While there is no need to become panicky, the situation should not be taken complacently. For 50 years ago scabies almost destroyed the western range sheep industry but up until recent outbreaks sheep flocks in this area have been free from the disease. How the disease was brought under control is shown in a separate article reprinted from "Keeping Livestock Healthy," the Agricultural Yearbook of 1942.

Secretary Jones conferred with Drs. B. T. Simms, S. O. Fladness and T. W. Cole of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, D. C. on April 10th, about the current threat and how it can be met. Out of that discussion these facts were developed:

1. No change in present law is considered necessary as it was possible to eradicate scabies from Mississippi River west under present statutes and there may be some danger in changing them.

2. What is necessary is additional money. In 1951 the appropriation for the B.A.I.'s control work on scabies in cattle and sheep was \$116,000 and for the fiscal year 1952-53 the Budget Bureau has included \$115,000 in its schedules sent to Congress. The amount needed to begin the clean up of scab is estimated by the BAI officials as \$350,000. To secure this additional

money from Congress is recognized as a most difficult task under current conditions. It will require concentrated effort to get that job done.

3. The situation is not such that a Federal quarantine could be put on all areas. (Secretary Jones understands that there is such a quarantine now in effect in Louisiana and Mississippi, however).

4. Scattering of scab is due, it is believed, to auction markets, truck transportation and the fact that the demand for sheep is so great that buyers are picking them up wherever they can get them and transporting them to various areas. This makes policing difficult, if not practically impossible, and makes it imperative to get the last mite—it is the most important one.

5. Now is a good time to put on an eradication program because of the light numbers of sheep, particularly in Louisiana.

Louisiana, reported as most cooperative in scab eradication work, has appropriated \$75,000 for the biennium for a control program and the BAI officials say they are having difficulty to find the money to cooperate with her in this program. Louisiana starts her dipping on May 15th with BHC (Benzene hexachloride) and other dips. While the BAI has not officially recognized BHC in interstate shipments, they are conforming to the law of the various States on this matter. BHC only requires one dipping. As stated by Dr. H. E. Kemper in his article on sheep scabies in the March issue, the BAI has not given official approval to BHC because it is used as a suspension and they believe as the animals go through the dip they remove some of the BHC particles which weakens

the dip. They want to know more about the concentration of BHC in the dipping operation before they recommend it.

Secretary Ernest Williams of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association also conferred about scabies control with BAI officials in Washington, the week of April 15th. The Texas Association, State officials and veterinarians have been attacking the scabies problem from many angles during the past year and are very anxious to cooperate in any possible way to eradicate the disease. Especially are the veterinarians of that State anxious to work in close agreement with those in other areas. The meeting called for May 24th will undoubtedly do much to coordinate the efforts of all areas so that the outcome will be successful—that is, the last mite will be killed.

The BAI, it is believed, will be most cooperative in any eradication plan undertaken. That they sense the present threat is indicated by Dr. Kemper in a recent letter: "Unless a greater effort is made in the future to control scabies than has been the case for the past three or four years, it will eventually become disseminated through the remaining States that now enjoy freedom from the ravages of this disease. As you know, scabies at the beginning of this century threatened the continuation of the sheep industry, especially in our western range States, and I have pride, through working with this disease, in not wishing to see a repetition of this near disaster." And it is not necessary to say that sheepmen whose livelihood and life's efforts are wrapped up in their flocks will do everything within their power to avoid "a repetition of this near disaster."

Scab Control Work by U S D A

Taken from "Keeping Livestock Healthy"—1942 Yearbook

IN June 1897 the Department of Agriculture issued an order governing the transportation of sheep affected with scabies, and Federal inspectors were placed at the principal feeding points of all the railroads leading to market centers to inspect and supervise the shipping of sheep. In 1899 an order was issued requiring that all sheep shipped from stockyards to other States for feeding purposes be dipped, and in July

of that year another order forbade any sheep affected with scabies to be shipped interstate that had not been dipped in a mixture approved by the Department.

The following year inspectors were stationed at a number of points in the western range States, and various livestock sanitary officials issued dipping orders. This plan was more satisfactory to the sheep growers and transportation companies than the previous one, but still the desired results were not accomplished. Accordingly, on June 1, 1905, a Federal quarantine was placed on

all the territory west of the eastern border of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, an area of more than 1,700,000 square miles.

Under cooperative arrangements with the livestock sanitary officials of the several States, systematic inspections by State and Federal employees were made of all sheep in infected localities, and all flocks found to be infected or exposed were dipped under official supervision. This work was supplemented by rigid inspection of sheep arriving at public stockyards and appropriate treatment or other disposition of those classed as infected or exposed. When this work was inaugurated 90 percent of all the bands of sheep in some States were infected with scabies. Progress toward the eradication of the disease continued, and from time to time the quarantine on various areas was lifted. At the present time only small areas in two States are under Federal quarantine for this disease. So successful has the eradication work been that most of the range States in which the sheep industry is important have been entirely free from the disease for several years. The remaining infection is already confined to a few farming States where numerous auction markets and the almost exclusive use of trucks for transportation have made the eradication problem a difficult one.

Control work is conducted at present under cooperative agreement between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the livestock sanitary officials of the various States. The agreements specify in some detail the part that each of these cooperative agencies shall take in the work of eradication. Generally both parties to an agreement furnish trained men to make inspections and supervise the dipping of infected and exposed flocks.

In recent years the States with few exceptions have handled the quarantine of flocks and areas infected with sheep scab so effectively that it has not been necessary to impose Federal quarantines. The situation in several of the farming States has been rather serious during recent years, however. The indiscriminate movement of sheep through auction markets in these States and their uncontrolled transportation by trucks have presented a difficult problem, but it is being gradually solved by the enforcement of State regulations at the auction markets and by the active cooperation of Federal and State inspectors in locating centers of infection and enforcing appropriate control measures when diseased flocks are found.

Flock owners who plan to dip sheep of their own accord are strongly advised to have the work supervised by a veterinarian

or other properly trained and equipped person who is experienced in dealing with sheep scab and prepared to test the strength of the dip. Flock owners are reminded also that for their own protection and that of the community they should report the ap-

pearance of sheep scab promptly to the nearest veterinarian, State Livestock official, or representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry. These professional workers are prepared to take suitable action to eradicate the infection.

Recent State Scab Prevention Measures

CALIFORNIA

WHEN word reached the California Wool Growers Association that a band of scabies infested sheep had been imported to California early in March from Texas, a special Board of Directors meeting was called by President Joseph Russ, Jr., Ferndale, for March 30 in San Francisco.

President Russ also invited Drs. A. K. Carr, A. G. Boyd, A. C. Rosenberger, and Ray E. Duckworth from the Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, and Dr. W. A. McDonald from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the meeting the following resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors:

1. No sheep except those consigned direct and without diversion for immediate slaughter in Federal or State inspected establishments shall be permitted to enter California from any State which has had sheep scabies within six months prior to shipment without being dipped twice in lime and sulphur under Federal or State supervision, and the second dipping shall have been made not more than ten days prior to such shipment.

2. We commend the Division of Animal Industry, California State Department of Agriculture, for its very prompt and efficient action in investigating the suspected flocks and for requiring that the sheep be dipped twice in lime and sulphur.

3. We urge that a committee be set up in California to work with committees of other western range States, which have been comparatively free of scabies for twenty years, for the purpose of outlining a program through which the Federal Government could work with States which have not been free of scabies for a number of years, and that the National Wool Growers Association be requested to initiate such a conference immediately.

4. To further prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of sheep in California, we ask:

a. That the California Division of Animal Industry veterinarians shall closely inspect all sheep for which permits are required to enter California.

b. That since we as sheepmen and shippers have been wrongfully requesting certificates without careful inspection, this practice should be discontinued. We also ask that directives be issued to all Federal, State and county officials issuing such certificates, pointing out that those who issue such certificates without full inspection shall be subject to disciplinary action.

c. That the National Association be urged to call a conference of representatives of the State associations and State and Federal Government sheep sanitary authorities to provide uniform interstate health laws.

The Directors also drew up the following proposals to be submitted to the State Legislature:

"We request our California State Legislature to pass a joint resolution to be sent immediately to the other western range States urging that a conference be held at once to consider means for the eradication of sheep scabies in the United States through uniform regulations. Copies of this and other resolutions passed today shall be sent to the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D.C."

IDAHO

TO protect Idaho's flocks against scab brought in by infected sheep, the Idaho Sheep Commission, following a meeting at Twin Falls on April 18th, ordered that all sheep coming from out of the State via rail or truck from any infected State "must be dipped once with BHC or twice with lime and sulphur at point of origin under the supervision of a regularly employed Federal or State veterinarian." The States listed in the order as having scabies are Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Railroads have been instructed not to accept shipments of sheep in the above States for Idaho until the shipper has applied for and received

a permit to enter the State. The issuance of the permit will be based on compliance with the above dipping regulation.

NEVADA

THE Nevada State Board of Sheep Commissioners stated recently it had notified the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas of the need for special health inspection requirements in the further shipments of sheep from that State to Nevada. The new requirements call for a written permit from the Nevada Board in advance of shipment; such a permit will not be issued without a certificate from the Texas Livestock Sanitary officials showing that the sheep are free from scabies or other communicable diseases and have not recently been exposed to such diseases and do not come from a locality where sheep scabies is or has been recently prevalent. A 30-day quarantine will be placed upon the owners' premises upon arrival of the sheep in Nevada.

The Scab Outbreak In California

A carload of 281 sheep shipped from Goldthwaite, Texas to Dixon, California early this spring brought sheep scabies with them. As soon as the disease was discovered all of the sheep were quarantined at the 14 different locations to which they had been dispersed and a program for dipping all the animals twice in a lime and sulfur solution to kill the mites and prevent further spread of the disease was started.

"This infested band of sheep, shipped from Texas February 24th, arrived in California March 1st," reports A. A. Brock, Director of the California Department of Agriculture. "The sheep were accompanied by a certificate from Texas stating that the animals were free of scab. Later the Texas officials notified officials of the California Department of Agriculture that 70 of the sheep were from a flock found heavily infested with scab mites. Investigation by veterinarians of the California Department of Agriculture confirmed the report that some of the sheep newly arrived in California were diseased."

The California Wool Growers Association immediately, along with the California livestock sanitary officials, took action to prevent a repetition of such outbreak through importation of sheep.

Treasury Acquiesces in Capital Gains—With Reservations

THE Treasury Department has finally announced its acquiescence in the court cases which have upheld a livestock operator's right to claim capital gains on sales of livestock used for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes. The battle has raged for several years between the Treasury which held that the capital gains privilege applied only to sales in reduction of the herd, and taxpayers who claim capital gains on all sales of livestock so used. The courts sided with the taxpayers, and case after case came down in their favor. The Treasury Department stuck to its guns and continued to audit returns and deny refunds on the basis of its interpretation. Only a few days ago bills were introduced in Congress by Representatives Curtis of Nebraska (H.R. 3601) and Granger of Utah (H.R. 3576), members of the tax drafting Ways and Means Committee, to force the Treasury into line with the courts. Finally on April 20 the Treasury capitulated and announced its acquiescence.

But there is a catch, and more conflict and confusion are ahead. The formal rulings have not yet been published, but from the press releases it is apparent that the Treasury has gone only part way. The Treasury is trying to differentiate between animals normally held for their full breeding usefulness and those normally sold at an earlier date. The releases state that ordinarily capital gains will be recognized with respect to "dairy or breeding cattle, horses, etc.," denied for "hogs, chickens, turkeys, etc." On the merits, sheep should qualify along with cattle and horses, but the Treasury's announcement has not yet made this clear. Also, there are rumblings to the effect that the Treasury will rewrite its rulings so as to restrict capital gains on immature animals. Under present rulings, heifers and ewe lambs held for replacement in the breeding herd and then sold for some unforeseen reason are treated as capital assets. Also, there are rumors of retaliation by denying livestock operators the use of the cash basis and the continuance of low inventory values established in prior years. Accordingly, it is hoped that Congress will proceed with its legislation so as to put all phases of the controversy finally to rest.

In the meantime, cattle and sheep raisers should file their returns claiming capital gains on all sales of animals held for use by them for breeding and

dairy purposes. Also, they should file claims for refund of taxes overpaid in prior years. Claims for refund may be filed within two years within the date of payment of tax, or three years within the time of the filing of the return, whichever is later.

—Stephen H. Hart, Attorney
National Livestock Tax Committee

Army to Use Blended Fabrics

THE Armed Services announced early in April plans for the conservation of wool. The proposal includes: (1) The use of lower grades of wool; (2) use of lighter weight fabrics in some instances; (3) greater use of re-processed and re-used wool; (4) use of synthetics and other fibers.

All of the directives carrying out the proposal have not yet been issued but it has already been specified that from now on all of the woolen and worsted fabrics for the Marine Corps are to contain 15 percent Dacron or Orlon. The use of cotton comforters and of blankets made of 75 percent cotton and 25 percent wool for barracks has also been made known. The 16-ounce shirting for the Army now made of all wool will, in the future contain 15 percent nylon and 85 percent wool. The Navy is about ready to approve a melton fabric for dress blues composed of 70 percent wool, 20 percent rayon and 10 percent nylon.

As has been known for some time, the Armed Services have been sponsoring tests on various fiber blends and the new program is based on results of such tests. They base their change in policy on the shortage in wool supplies and certain improvements in fabrics which, in their opinion, are indicated by the use of blended fibers. Just how much the change will affect the domestic wool industry remains to be seen, as at present so much of our military needs must be procured at foreign sources. However, none of the synthetic fibers are in abundant supply. Particularly is this true of Dacron and Orlon, and of course the many other uses for nylon indicate that it will not be too plentiful. Undoubtedly the new military clothing policy will give a great spurt to the manufacture of synthetics which will mean greater competition for the domestic market in times of peace. At present the proposal will cut the use of new wool by the Armed Services as much as 15 percent in the opinion of some market reporters.

Present U.S. Wool Market and Future Outlook

By F. E. ACKERMAN, President
The Wool Bureau Inc.

IN view of the present somewhat confused situation with respect to the American markets for wool and wool textiles, a survey of the present situation should be of interest. This is being written on April 13, 1951, at New York.

The American wool textile industry and those distributors represented by manufacturers of apparel are passing through one of the recurring sharp market slumps which have come to be regarded as an ordinary part of their economic lives.

The present situation appears to be a transitory one, resulting from a number of related factors affecting Government policies and failure of civilian demands to meet expectations. There seems to be little doubt that the condition will continue for several months. It may continue into the

third and fourth quarters of the present year. It will continue at least until present inventories of textile yardage in the hands of mills, wholesalers and apparel manufacturers are absorbed by the public in the form of garments.

The volume of American wool buying beyond the regular civilian requirements for spring 1952 textile needs will be determined by the volume of military purchases to be made after June 30, 1951. It is fairly well established that no further purchases will be made during the present fiscal year. There is little definite knowledge as to what these purchases will be and the present uncertain situation will continue until after the beginning of the new fiscal year. General information regarding 1951-1952 military purchases will be revealed in the appropriations allocated to the Quartermaster General for textile purchases.

2. As nearly as can be determined from the somewhat conflicting totals of purchases of wool and wool products to meet current requirements and for reserves, operations of the military authorities have resulted in orders for yardage which represents between 225 and 250 million pounds of wool on a clean basis. These purchases were divided as shown in table (1).

(2) Special Procurements for Future Emergencies

In addition to the above regular procurement program, the United States Senate Sub-appropriation Committee authorized the Quartermaster General to make a special purchase of 100 million pounds of apparel wool on a clean basis to be purchased as follows: 70 million pounds of this wool in the form of yardage; the balance, 30 million pounds, to be purchased as wool by the Commodity Credit Corporation for future use. This authority expires at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1951.

The Quartermaster General has contracted for yardage utilizing the 70 million pounds of clean wool. The Commodity Credit Corporation, on the other hand, has purchased only approximately 7 million pounds of the total 30 million pounds of wool, all of it of foreign origin. Some thirty days ago the Commodity Credit Corporation ceased buying these wools and there is no present plan for renewing the purchasing plan. Whether the 23 million pounds of wool to be bought will be purchased before the end of the present fiscal

F. E. ACKERMAN IN EUROPE

F. Eugene Ackerman, President of The Wool Bureau, Inc., sailed on April 26, 1951, to consult with representatives of the International Wool Secretariat in England and on the Continent with a view to increasing reciprocal sources of trade and educational information between the United States and Europe. The Secretariat, which has headquarters in London, is a member organization of The Wool Bureau.

The Wool Bureau President will study new developments in the merchandising and promotion of textiles and apparel in seven countries of Europe, including Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Italy.

He will attend the "Wool Day" ceremonies on May 9 in connection with the Textile Exposition at Lille, France, and the 22nd International Wool Conference in Barcelona on May 21-26. He will also confer with and address the various Advisory Committees of the International Wool Secretariat in England, Italy and Switzerland.

Mr. Ackerman, who is being accompanied on the trip by his wife, will return to the United States by air on June 5.

—Wool Bureau, Inc.

Factors Causing Recession of Wool Buying

The following are some of the important factors which are at the root of today's declining wool prices in the United States:

1. The purchasing program of wool, wool textiles and wool products by the Quartermaster acting for all military services, and by civilian defense agencies accumulating stockpiles of strategic raw materials began and continued in a welter of conflicting statements as to the amount of purchases to be made immediately and as to continuing programs for future reserves.

(1) Regular Procurements for Current and Ordinary Reserve Requirements

Item	Quantity of Wool By Pounds (Clean Basis)	
	Army	Air Force
Woolen	18,172,000	10,305,000
Worsted	43,929,000	24,316,000
Pile	12,315,000
Misc. Fabrics	3,835,000	54,000
Blankets	16,185,000	812,000
Socks	3,648,000	925,000
Undearwear	6,902,000	1,788,000
Glove-Mittens	2,020,000	219,000
Misc. End Items	2,914,000	1,211,000
Total	109,920,000	39,630,000
GRAND TOTAL	149,550,000	

year is a moot question. If it is not, the Commodity Credit Corporation must receive renewed authorization from Congress, or the power to make purchases will lapse.

The yardage contracted for by the Quartermaster under the 70 million pounds of wool authorization was as follows:

Military Branch	Procurement	Raw Wool Equivalent Clean Basis	Last Delivery Deadline
Army	22,519,000 yds.	27,400,000	6/30/52
Air Force	8,629,000 "	12,680,000	6/30/52
Navy	16,938,000 "	25,600,000	6/30/52
Marine Corps	3,410,000 "	4,320,000	6/30/52
	51,496,000 yds.	70,000,000	

The regular procurement and the special procurement programs now completed thus represent:

	Raw Wool Clean Basis
1. Regular Procurement	149,550,000
2. Special Procurement	70,000,000
TOTAL	219,550,000

Future Military Purchasing Program

There is no way of estimating the volume of military purchases to be made during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951 and ending June 30, 1952. At a recent meeting of the joint military purchasing agencies in Washington, tentative requirements of wool for current needs were estimated at approximately 50 million pounds on a clean basis.

This estimate did not include requirements for the defense army which is to be raised under the Universal Military Training program which is still being discussed in Congress. Neither did it take into consideration the continued procurement for reserves in wool and in yardage.

In several conversations ranking officers of the Army Planning Staff and of the Quartermaster General's Department have indicated that requirements for the coming fiscal year will equal those of the present year.

In predicting these requirements, it was pointed out that this country is obligated to maintain the South Korean Army and to render assistance to other of our allies.

Status of Civilian Markets

At the outbreak of the Korean War, markets for apparel wool and apparel wool textiles were at a subnormal level and mills were operating on short shifts. Under the influence of a war psychology garment

manufacturers began to place large orders to forestall possible shortages which might result from a possible spread of hostilities and a consequent increase in military uniform requirements.

Subnormal consumer buying during the fall season of 1950 caused a reversal of

outlook and wool textile business receded materially. Civilian business spurted again beginning in December and continuing through January, when orders for military textiles began to be placed in very large quantities.

The recurring statements by different Government functionaries that enormous quantities of wool would be necessary for stockpiling further energized civilian buying. The result was that apparel garment manufacturers have anticipated their requirements on a very generous basis up to and including the end of 1951. Retail merchants increased their volume of purchases and contracted for garments into next September, in many instances.

During the last thirty days of 1950 and for the first two months of 1951, consumer purchases of apparel showed steady, but not spectacular, increases over the same periods in the preceding year.

With the enactment of price control legislation, which has been accepted by the public as a deterrent to further price increases, consumer purchasing of spring clothing has declined steadily. The result is that inventories of spring textiles have accumulated in the hands of mills, jobbers, and garment manufacturers, and in exceptionally heavy inventories of finished garments in the hands of retail merchants. These are now being cleared in special sales, while piece goods are being liquidated at prices well below mill costs.

Outlook for Fall

Men's clothing manufacturers are now selling their fall lines to retail merchants. Prices are from \$7.50 to \$10 per garment at wholesale above prices for like products a year ago.

Despite the present uncertainty as to the outlook, sales are satisfactory, particularly in higher price ranges. The greatest con-

fusion exists in the lower priced clothing ranges at from \$29.50 to \$49.50 retail. Here it is difficult to obtain good woolen and worsted fabrics, and some merchants are fearfully purchasing the new blended fabrics or fabrics of rayon in 13-15 ounce weights. This season will be a supreme test for these heavy weight rayons.

The fall lines of fabrics for women's wear are just now being sold to garment manufacturers. The fall garment lines will not be shown until June. Women's garment manufacturers are hesitant in placing orders because of their present inventory and credit positions and because of the higher prices they must charge for wool textiles and for garments due to higher wool costs, but due also to higher labor, overhead, and other costs.

It is probable that the present lull in raw wool buying will continue until present fabric inventories are absorbed. If the situation follows its accustomed pattern, this disappearance of inventories will occur with dramatic suddenness. There are a number of accumulating factors which should bring this about. They include:

Increased employment of both men and women at increased wages.

Shortages in wanted qualities and colors of fabrics which are already beginning to develop due to shortages in chemicals and other constituents going into woolens and worsteds.

The cumulative effect of Government spending for defense which will be increasingly felt as the enormous contracts now being awarded become manufactured products.

The American market continues to represent the requirements of 153 million people, with a population that is growing at a rate which is expected to increase it to 163 million people within the next nine years (1960).

The national income is running at the rate of 270 billion dollars and wages generally will be between 10 and 15 percent higher in 1951-1952 than they were in 1950. It is true that much of these higher wages will be absorbed by higher costs of consumer products and by taxes, but wage increases are exceeding the rise in the cost of living index.

Future Market Outlook

In assaying the general long-time wool consumption capacity of the United States, a significant fact is that although 1950 was not a good clothing year in the men's,

(Continued on page 34)

Men's Suit Buying Habits

Wool Bureau Presents the
Elmo Roper Survey

THE cartoons presented here are from the Wool Bureau's most recent publication, "Your Clothing Customer Has His Head Examined." The booklet contains the data gathered by the Elmo Roper organization from interviews with 6,000 men and women about the American man's suit-buying habits and the reasons which impel him to buy the clothing he does.

Copies are being distributed to retailers by the Men's Wear Advisory Committee of the Bureau which is composed of leading representatives of the men's wear industry under the chairmanship of Michael Daroff, President of H. Daroff & Sons and the House of Worsted-Tex.

The facts brought to light by the Roper survey are presented in the form of humorous cartoons by Cobean, noted for his work with the New Yorker magazine, and the purpose of the booklet, "to provide retailers with ammunition and 'rifle bullet'

he goes for the fabric first!

76%

SAID IT WAS
A FEATURE OF
THE FABRIC
THAT MADE
THEM DECIDE
ON THEIR
LAST SUIT.



29%

LINED
STYLE AND
TAILORING



24%

LINED
THE FIT

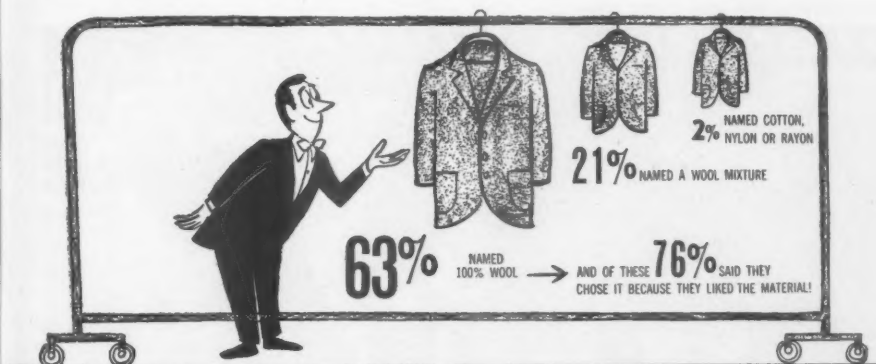


a point to remember:

fabric is the most important factor in men's choice of suits!

and he went for wool!

OF THOSE WHO NAMED THE BASIC FIBER OF THEIR LAST SUIT PURCHASED



what men actually buy certainly shows
what they prefer... **WOOL!**

promotions aimed at specific targets based on consumers' desires and preferences," should be accomplished easily through the graphic manner of presentation.

The Roper survey revealed that 33 percent of the Nation's men hoped to impress business contacts with their apparel; 18 percent wished to impress women; 17 percent expect their clothing to draw favorable public attention and 9 percent dress for their own self-confidence.* It was shown

*The other 23 percent had various other hopes.

that fabric is of primary importance to both men and women in buying suits, and both sexes prefer wool as a suiting material. Six out of seven men, with opinions, replied, "WOOL" when asked: "What kind of material would you want if you could have the best possible suit regardless of price?" Similarly, six out of seven wives said "Wool" in reply to the same question about their husbands' suits; 45 percent of the women cited durability as the factor they liked most about wool garments, compared with 40 percent of the men.

NEW WOOL CONSULTANT

Durham Jones was appointed recently as a wool consultant to the Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. Jones will be remembered for the very efficient manner in which he served as chief wool appraiser during World War II years when the Government purchased the domestic wool clip. He is a member of the wool firm of Hallowell, Jones and Donald of Boston.

SPECIAL PAGEANT PLANNED FOR PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

An historical pageant dealing with the development of the Pacific Northwest will be staged nightly during the 1951 Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, October 6th to 13th, General Manager Walter A. Holt stated on March 24th following a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Written and produced by Geller Productions of Hollywood, California, stockmen contributions to the development will be incorporated in the pageant which will have a cast of 1000.

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Future Military Purchasing Program

There is no way of estimating the volume of military purchases to be made during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951 and ending June 30, 1952. At a recent meeting of the joint military purchasing agencies in Washington, tentative requirements of wool for current needs were estimated at approximately 50 million pounds on a clean basis.

This estimate did not include requirements for the defense army which is to be raised under the Universal Military Training program which is still being discussed in Congress. Neither did it take into consideration the continued procurement for reserves in wool and in yardage.

In several conversations ranking officers of the Army Planning Staff and of the Quartermaster General's Department have indicated that requirements for the coming fiscal year will equal those of the present year.

In predicting these requirements, it was pointed out that this country is obligated to maintain the South Korean Army and to render assistance to other of our allies.

Status of Civilian Markets

At the outbreak of the Korean War, markets for apparel wool and apparel wool textiles were at a subnormal level and mills were operating on short shifts. Under the influence of a war psychology garment

manufacturers began to place large orders to forestall possible shortages which might result from a possible spread of hostilities and a consequent increase in military uniform requirements.

Subnormal consumer buying during the fall season of 1950 caused a reversal of

outlook and wool textile business receded materially. Civilian business spurted again beginning in December and continuing through January, when orders for military textiles began to be placed in very large quantities.

The recurring statements by different Government functionaries that enormous quantities of wool would be necessary for stockpiling further energized civilian buying. The result was that apparel garment manufacturers have anticipated their requirements on a very generous basis up to and including the end of 1951. Retail merchants increased their volume of purchases and contracted for garments into next September, in many instances.

During the last thirty days of 1950 and for the first two months of 1951, consumer purchases of apparel showed steady, but not spectacular, increases over the same periods in the preceding year.

With the enactment of price control legislation, which has been accepted by the public as a deterrent to further price increases, consumer purchasing of spring clothing has declined steadily. The result is that inventories of spring textiles have accumulated in the hands of mills, jobbers, and garment manufacturers, and in exceptionally heavy inventories of finished garments in the hands of retail merchants. These are now being cleared in special sales, while piece goods are being liquidated at prices well below mill costs.

Outlook for Fall

Men's clothing manufacturers are now selling their fall lines to retail merchants. Prices are from \$7.50 to \$10 per garment at wholesale above prices for like products a year ago.

Despite the present uncertainty as to the outlook, sales are satisfactory, particularly in higher price ranges. The greatest con-

fusion exists in the lower priced clothing ranges at from \$29.50 to \$49.50 retail. Here it is difficult to obtain good woolen and worsted fabrics, and some merchants are fearfully purchasing the new blended fabrics or fabrics of rayon in 13-15 ounce weights. This season will be a supreme test for these heavy weight rayons.

The fall lines of fabrics for women's wear are just now being sold to garment manufacturers. The fall garment lines will not be shown until June. Women's garment manufacturers are hesitant in placing orders because of their present inventory and credit positions and because of the higher prices they must charge for wool textiles and for garments due to higher wool costs, but due also to higher labor, overhead, and other costs.

It is probable that the present lull in raw wool buying will continue until present fabric inventories are absorbed. If the situation follows its accustomed pattern, this disappearance of inventories will occur with dramatic suddenness. There are a number of accumulating factors which should bring this about. They include:

Increased employment of both men and women at increased wages.

Shortages in wanted qualities and colors of fabrics which are already beginning to develop due to shortages in chemicals and other constituents going into woollens and worsteds.

The cumulative effect of Government spending for defense which will be increasingly felt as the enormous contracts now being awarded become manufactured products.

The American market continues to represent the requirements of 153 million people, with a population that is growing at a rate which is expected to increase it to 163 million people within the next nine years (1960).

The national income is running at the rate of 270 billion dollars and wages generally will be between 10 and 15 percent higher in 1951-1952 than they were in 1950. It is true that much of these higher wages will be absorbed by higher costs of consumer products and by taxes, but wage increases are exceeding the rise in the cost of living index.

Future Market Outlook

In assaying the general long-time wool consumption capacity of the United States, a significant fact is that although 1950 was not a good clothing year in the men's,

(Continued on page 34)

Men's Suit Buying Habits

Wool Bureau Presents the
Elmo Roper Survey

THE cartoons presented here are from the Wool Bureau's most recent publication, "Your Clothing Customer Has His Head Examined." The booklet contains the data gathered by the Elmo Roper organization from interviews with 6,000 men and women about the American man's suit-buying habits and the reasons which impel him to buy the clothing he does.

Copies are being distributed to retailers by the Men's Wear Advisory Committee of the Bureau which is composed of leading representatives of the men's wear industry under the chairmanship of Michael Daroff, President of H. Daroff & Sons and the House of Worsted-Tex.

The facts brought to light by the Roper survey are presented in the form of humorous cartoons by Cobean, noted for his work with the New Yorker magazine, and the purpose of the booklet, "to provide retailers with ammunition and 'rifle bullet'

he goes for the fabric first!

76%

SAID IT WAS
A FEATURE OF
THE FABRIC
THAT MADE
THEM DECIDE
ON THEIR
LAST SUIT.



29%

LIKED
STYLE AND
TAILORING



24%

LIKED
THE FIT

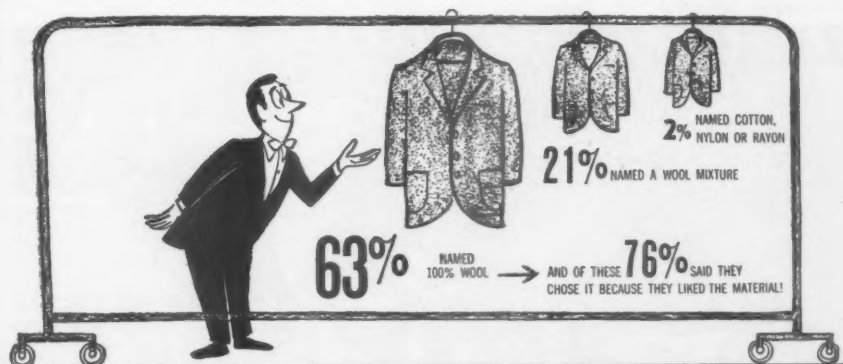


a point to remember:

fabric is the most important factor in men's choice of suits!

and he went for wool!

OF THOSE WHO NAMED THE BASIC FIBER OF THEIR LAST SUIT PURCHASED



what men actually buy certainly shows
what they prefer... **WOOL!**

promotions aimed at specific targets based on consumers' desires and preferences," should be accomplished easily through the graphic manner of presentation.

The Roper survey revealed that 33 percent of the Nation's men hoped to impress business contacts with their apparel; 18 percent wished to impress women; 17 percent expect their clothing to draw favorable public attention and 9 percent dress for their own self-confidence.* It was shown

that fabric is of primary importance to both men and women in buying suits, and both sexes prefer wool as a suiting material. Six out of seven men, with opinions, replied, "WOOL" when asked: "What kind of material would you want if you could have the best possible suit regardless of price?" Similarly, six out of seven wives said "Wool" in reply to the same question about their husbands' suits; 45 percent of the women cited durability as the factor they liked most about wool garments, compared with 40 percent of the men.

*The other 23 percent had various other hopes.

NEW WOOL CONSULTANT

Durham Jones was appointed recently as a wool consultant to the Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. Jones will be remembered for the very efficient manner in which he served as chief wool appraiser during World War II years when the Government purchased the domestic wool clip. He is a member of the wool firm of Hallowell, Jones and Donald of Boston.

SPECIAL PAGEANT PLANNED FOR PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

An historical pageant dealing with the development of the Pacific Northwest will be staged nightly during the 1951 Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, October 6th to 13th, General Manager Walter A. Holt stated on March 24th following a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Written and produced by Geller Productions of Hollywood, California, stockmen contributions to the development will be incorporated in the pageant which will have a cast of 1000.

The Panama

By S. W. McCLURE

OF all the sheep in the United States only two breeds have been established and founded in this country. The Columbia, by the Bureau of Animal Industry under the direction of F. R. Marshall, former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, and the Panama, founded by James Laidlaw of Muldoon, Idaho and later assisted by Robert Brockie. Both Laidlaw and Brockie, as their names and accent indicated, were imported from Scotland and constituted a part of the favorable trade balance our Nation so long enjoyed. They worked with sheep in the "Old Country" and naturally drifted into that occupation in the United States. Each of them started as a herder only to become proprietors in later years as is characteristic of many Scots. As Mr. Laidlaw has passed on, this story is based largely on the recollections of his partner Robert Brockie, who entered the firm in 1915, almost at the inception of the enterprise, and worked for Mr. Laidlaw ten years before that time. Also the writer was a frequent visitor at the "fountain head" of the Panama and as a farmer man-

feet in depth, but the spring, summer and fall furnish eight months of excellent climate. As Muldoon is only a short distance from Sun Valley its rugged winters will be appreciated.

It was in this setting that Mr. Laidlaw started in the sheep business in 1897. Of course he then ran range sheep of fine-wool breeding. However, he soon acquired a flock of purebred Lincoln ewes and started raising Lincoln rams for sale. These were purchased from Governor F. R. Gooding and A. G. Butterfield; also odd lots were imported from Canada. In the fall of 1911 he had a flock of some 1600 Lincoln ewes. Up to that time Lincoln rams were used to sire market lambs, as there were but few blackfaces being used. The Lincoln was a low country sheep and while it is one of the world's greatest breeds was not adapted to such high altitude as that of Muldoon. They did not herd too well in large bands and did not relish the cold winters, for at that time they ranged out most of the winter.

As time passed Laidlaw and Brockie,

Laidlaw recognized that in order to get an ideal crossbred ewe for the mutton lamb business, sheepmen had to maintain a bunch of Lincoln rams. It was his opinion that by crossing Rambouillet rams on his 1600 Lincoln ewes and by rigid culling he could establish a breed that would breed true to type and do away with the necessity of range breeders' carrying so many different breeds of rams. This type of ewe was then produced by using Lincoln rams on fine ewes but Laidlaw felt that by reversing the process and using Rambouillet rams on Lincoln ewes he would get more rugged, finer wooled, better herding ewes than from the opposite cross.

It was generally held then that the ram had more influence on the offspring than the ewe. Whether or not this is true the writer does not say but to this day many dairymen contend that a good bull contributes more to increased butterfat than a good cow. And it still is argued that a mule more closely resembles his sire than his dam. Also in poultry breeding there are several crosses where the sire seems



Laidlaw and Brockie Panama rams at the 1936 National Ram Sale.

ager of the Salt Lake Ram Sale was familiar with the progress of the breed. On many occasions he visited Muldoon and saw the entire flock of Panamas shorn and classed for the fall breeding.

The first crop of future Panama lambs was dropped in May of 1912 at Muldoon, Idaho. The Panama is strictly a range-bred sheep. Probably no breed in existence was founded under more rugged conditions. The Laidlaw ranch is located in a small valley at an elevation of 5800 feet where the snow sometimes reaches four

his foreman, saw that the blackface ram was on the way, and as winter lambing had already proved a success they recognized the need for a breed of crossbred ewes to take the place of the small Merinos then common in Idaho. Also they noted that the ewe lambs from Rambouillet rams and Lincoln ewes made an ideal range ewe and in different parts of the State Lincoln-Rambouillet ewes were becoming popular with range men for early lambing. At that time fine wool was all the rage and half-blood was next in favor. Mr.

to exert more potency on the offspring than the hen. Horns, hoofs and wool all are appendages of the skin and are more or less of the same structure. So it is possible that a horned ram mated to a hornless ewe might tend to produce a fleece more like the sire. The settlement of this controversy must wait until science determines the facts. However, both Laidlaw and Brockie contended that the Rambouillet ram not only transmitted a finer fleece but the best herding instinct possessed by any sheep. On the latter point



This pen of five Panama rams made history when they sold at \$400 per head in the 1947 National Ram Sale to Roger Gillis of Del Rio, Texas. They were consigned by the University of Idaho.

there is general agreement that the Panama is very easily herded.

With the fixed and definite purpose of producing a purebred range ewe that would be extremely hardy, produce a heavy fleece of three-eighths or half-blood combing wool, possess a fixed range instinct and with all be a good mother, Mr. Laidlaw set out to achieve his end by crossing purebred Rambouillet rams on purebred Lincoln ewes, a cross which up to that time had not been made in a big way, because no one had such a large number of Lincoln ewes with which to start. When he set out to buy his Rambouillet rams he selected a flock owned by James Port of Oakley, Idaho. The writer was familiar with the Port flock. They were exceptionally large smooth rams that had been strictly range bred for many years. These rams were bred to the 1600 Lincoln ewes in the fall of 1911 so they would drop their lambs on the open range in May, 1912. Two years later he selected top Rambouillet rams from the Butterfield flock at Weiser, Idaho, paying as high as \$375 per head for the top. No other rams were used and the Rambouillets were used only two or three years. After that date only Panama rams were used on Panama ewes. This line of breeding has gone on from that time until the present day.

His first crop of crossbred lambs pleased him greatly but he culled nearly half of them back into his range sheep and the same with his second crop. At the end of two years he had between 600 and 700 Panama ewes and was ready to go forward. At the end of five years he had 1000 Panamas. The Lincoln ewes, or what remained of them, were shipped to market. The first few crops of ram lambs mostly had horns. He attributed this to the use of Rambouillet sires—he also believed that

the horned crossbreds produced finer wool than the polled ones but no scientific tests were made to determine that point. For three or four years he used the horned rams because he felt they were better sheep. However, he found them hard to sell and thereafter used only hornless sires, so that today the Panama is as pure polled as the Columbia or Corriedale. Having such a large number to select from at the very beginning gave him the opportunity to do more culling and still build a flock



Panamas on the Laidlaw range near Muldoon, Idaho.

large enough to judge their merits. This culling went on for years and years—still does for that matter but today the Laidlaw Panama ewe flocks number 5600 sheep, each one tracing in purity of breeding back to the experiment started in 1911. They are as purebred as any other breed in existence. After four or five crosses nothing can be added to the fixed type unless it is desired to make changes in the same direction. That not much change was

needed is proved by the production of these Panamas.

Over the years, depending somewhat on the season, this ewe flock of 5600 has shorn from 11 to 14 pounds of wool per head on May 1st of each year. And year in and year out the clip has been consigned to Mr. C. J. Fawcett in Boston to be disposed of at private sale.

The thought always kept in view was the production of a hardy sheep, for they had to live in a rugged country, summering in the national forest at 7000 to 8000 feet elevation, then running on the Idaho desert until lambing time. Now, however, the sheep must be off the range by January first. Since the Taylor grazing law the ewes range out till January first then move to lambing quarters at Rupert, Idaho, where they lamb in late February and March. The distance from this summer headquarters at Muldoon is 85 miles in country as rugged as the Valley of the Moon. Twice each year these 5600 Panama ewes make this trip and many times they have been caught in snow so deep that teams with wagons had to be marshalled to break a trail. The ram lambs after weaning are left to winter at Muldoon where 30 below zero is not unusual. All this has been a part of the studied program in producing a hardy range sheep that would rustle its living and come up in the

spring in good condition.

Each year 1500 to 2200 ram lambs are saved, depending on demand. These rams have gone into all Western States and to Texas. They have been at every Salt Lake Ram Sale since its start and in 1948 a pen of Panamas sold there at \$400 per head to Roger Gillis of Texas. One of the strange sheep deals of all times was when the Swan Land and Livestock Company

(Continued on page 36)

State Presidents' Forum



MILTON MERCER
President
Washington Wool Growers
Association
April 21, 1951

RIGHT now I think the American people are in a mood to elect an administration:

That will give us a balanced budget instead of handouts and the resulting inflation that goes with it;

That will reduce the quantity and increase the quality of government;

That will prosecute the gangsters instead of making ambassadors out of the politicians that throw in with them;

That will define a foreign policy that is designed to win the friendship of other nations by fair trade and leadership instead of buying it with dollars.

Let us hope that we can stay out of World War III until we get a chance to elect a new administration and see what they can do.



DAVID LITTLE
President
Idaho Wool Growers
Association
April 25, 1951

THE weather is bad enough without talking about it, but even at that, it is so important I guess we can't get it off our minds. The past month may well be the driest April we have had in many a year. We may still have to look up the Cloud Seeders unless the fellow that pushes the rain button gets busy.

Uncertainties and disturbing talk out of Washington have had their effect in stopping activity in the sale of wool and contracting of lambs. The wool market, as far as offers for what is left in Idaho are concerned, is dead. Contracting on either early or late lambs has not been heard of. Some yearling ewes have sold in the past month from \$40 to \$42.

The present national emergency places on our industry a responsibility to produce to the fullest extent of our ability. In turn, it places a responsibility on our Government to do nothing that will hinder such

essential production. Peculiarly, we the producers often find Government agencies who admit on the one hand that wool and lamb production is most essential are hindering production by their policies and actions.

Those of us who have put in our money and effort in building a sheep setup are ever thinking and planning that some day we may all reach a goal of a more secure operation. New problems demand new approaches, so our efforts can never be static. So interwoven are national affairs, hands on the reins at great distance, we must, now more than ever, rely on our combined efforts to see that our industry is not injured.



ANGUS MCINTOSH
President
Colorado Wool Growers
Association
April 24, 1951

IT is becoming a very tiresome thing to talk about dry weather here in Colorado, particularly tiresome to me as I am in one of the driest spots in a frightfully dry State. A good portion of the high country in Colorado is in good moisture condition. In places the water content of the snow is running as high as 180 percent of normal, but much too much of our low country is very dry and we are all looking forward to spring rains.

Lamb and wool contracting seems to have fallen off a good deal since the futures market opened. Bidding is sharply down from the 34- and 35-cent offers that were out on lamb before that date. Very little trading was done earlier, even at 34 cents, and trading has come almost to a standstill since the bids are off 2 to 4 cents a pound. Wool that was being bought from \$1.15 to \$1.45 is now being bid 25 to 35 cents lower, with practically no sales. Everyone is waiting to see what is going to happen.

The Colorado Association has been putting up what fight is possible on the proposed ceilings on grease wool and to obtain representation on the Advisory Committee to OPS. Perhaps the best indication of the luck we have had so far is a wire sent to the Secretary of the Colorado

Association by Mr. DiSalle. Mr. DiSalle was asked why we had no grower representation on the Advisory Committee. His reply was, "THIS OFFICE HAS NO WOOL GROWER INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE BECAUSE WE DO NOT AT PRESENT PRICE WOOL AT PRODUCER LEVEL." We are now endeavoring to find out what Mr. DiSalle thinks his ceiling on yard goods is doing in the way of freezing prices at the producer level. It will be most interesting to watch this picture develop.

The dates for the State Convention have been set up this year so that it may be coordinated with the 5th Annual Colorado Ram Sale. The convention is set for the 22nd and 23rd of October, the ram sale following on the 24th. We extend a cordial invitation to members from out of State to sit in on our convention and attend the sale.



DON CLYDE
President
Utah Wool Growers
Association
April 26, 1951

LATE April finds Utah's sheep herds bound for shearing corrals and lambing grounds. Surviving one of the worst winter seasons on record, due to scanty forage and less than 50 percent of normal precipitation, the returning herds are lacking in flesh but no above normal loss is reported. The fact that flocks are returning with sufficient strength to reach spring pastures is a tribute to the operators' management, courage and versatility. But every sheep carries a heavy feed and operational expense bill which will cut heavily into wool checks. Wool, we hear from every side, is extremely high but the average person little realizes the present cost of raising a fleece of wool, particularly the one Utah sheep are now carrying to the shearing corral.

The investment in a team of horses, a commissary wagon and a sheep camp, is hardly comparable to outfits now in use and necessary to care adequately for a winter band of ewes. Every day I meet them on the trail, two heavy dual-wheeled

trucks, one loaded with water tanks which hauls 1200' to 1500 gallons of water and sufficient galvanized troughs to hold 1½ to 2 gallons of water for every sheep in the herd and the other truck pulling the camp loaded with hay, concentrates, and other necessities. Almost double the labor of yester year is required on today's outfits at greatly increased wages, and added to this are other items such as gas, oil, feed and the usual breakage. Prices on wool and lambs must remain high if our expensive sheep business is to show a profit above the astronomical expense.

One of the unfortunate incidents of the early shearing season is the effort of Union labor and sympathizers to force the Mexican shearing crews out of the State by violence, threats and intimidation. These Texas crews are American citizens and under the Constitution have the right to engage in a profitable occupation in any State in the Union. Molestation and unlawful interference by individuals or organizations who flaunt the laws of decency and right are reprehensible actions which cannot be long tolerated by law-abiding citizens, nor winked at by law enforcement officers, if freedom is to remain our basic American heritage.

Recent rains have broken the drought over most of Utah. Where moisture has fallen, spring ranges are in good growing condition and prospects are greatly enhanced for spring feed and good lamb crops.



GERALD E. STANFIELD
President
Oregon Wool Growers
Association
April 20, 1951

LAST month it seemed as though spring had come, but after a few days of spring weather it turned cold. We experienced a second winter that proved more damaging to the livestock on the range than all the previous winter months. Some loss was sustained on the desert area.

April has been cold and extremely dry. Feed conditions are very unfavorable. In the western Oregon area, growth of feed has been retarded and it is estimated it will be a least a month later than usual.

Lambs have done fairly well. The dry weather has made possible saving a good percentage of spring lambs. Sheep are being shorn at least two weeks earlier so they may be moved to higher ranges. Unless rain comes soon it will be too late to

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



Lamb Stew with Vegetables

Potatoes	Carrots	Onions	4 medium potatoes
Spinach and Radish Salad			Parsley, finely chopped
Parkerhouse Rolls	Butter or Margarine		Flour for gravy
Deep Dish Apple Pie			
Coffee	Milk		

LAMB STEW

- 2 pounds lamb for stew
- 3 tablespoons lard or drippings
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 3 cups water
- 6 medium carrots
- 4 medium onions

Brown lamb on all sides in lard or drippings. Season with salt and pepper. Add water, cover and cook slowly until meat is tender, about 2 hours. About 45 minutes before meat is done, add carrots, onions and potatoes. Cover vegetables and continue cooking until meat is tender and vegetables are done. Thicken liquid for gravy. Arrange on hot platter and sprinkle potatoes with parsley. 6 servings.

benefit the spring range and no doubt will be damaging to the maturity of lambs.

Wool clips are light. The increase of prices for wool will little more than cover the difference in weight of fleeces and extra cost of operation. Unless the market price of lambs remains high, sheepmen will have little if any more profit than last year.

March the 27th, the Umatilla County Wool Growers Association held their annual meeting in Pendleton. There was a fair attendance. Many items of interest were discussed such as predator control, sheep diseases in the county—and here I want to say Umatilla County has a very healthy sheep population — forest reseeding and range improvement, also range policies.

National Association President Steiwer

spoke on controls and some of the work he has been doing in Washington and Chicago. Mr. Steiwer gave the impression, that in his opinion, the present contemplated plans and policies of the OPS were unsound and impossible.

I discussed some of the enterprises before the State Legislature, also stressed the value of county organizations and the fact that strong county organizations were the backbone of our State and National associations. Every sheep grower should become a member of his association.

President Gaylord Madison did an excellent job of presiding. He was re-elected president. Donald Cameron was elected vice-president and Victor Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Is Meat a Luxury?

THERE is appended to the Joint Economic Report made to the President on April 2, 1951, by a special joint committee from the Senate and the House, a statement by the committee's staff experts which refers to meat as a luxury in the following way:

"Even in the case of food the groups getting \$3,000 or more account for 64 percent of the total sales volume of food. This means that taxes on certain luxury foods might not be amiss. From the sheer standpoint of production, meat, it has often been pointed out, is in reality a luxury food. Unless fed wholly on grass or other products from land that cannot be used for food production—if fed, for example, on corn—livestock consumes food several times the calorific value returned in the form of meat. As is observed in the March 1951 issue of *Fortune*, 'A Steak is a pleasant but extraordinarily inefficient way to get calories; a bushel of wheat converted into bread goes somewhere between five and seven times as far as when it is con-

verted into meat.' Thus an excise tax on meat fits the requirements of a luxury tax, not only in reaching in the main consumption where it occurs, but also in promoting greater economy in utilization of scarce land and manpower resources."

Though many, many replies can, of course, be made to the argument set forth above, we think the following statement clipped from "Food for Thought" issued for April by the Department of Public Relations of the American Meat Institute, gives an almost perfect answer, although it apparently was not made for that purpose:

"A high protein diet is helping to save lives of American soldiers wounded in Korea. Rations include about a pound of meat a day.

"Commenting on the army's health and medical record, Dr. I. S. Ravdin, professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and a brigadier general in the medical corps in World War II, told surgeons in Los Angeles that deaths from wounds in Korea have been decreased to the lowest rate in history 'by the recognition that high

grade animal protein in diets may be almost as important as antibiotics (germ-killing medicines) in healing wounds faster'."

No Luxury Tax on Meat, Senator O'Mahoney Says

ASSURANCE that there will be no luxury tax on meat was given by Senator O'Mahoney, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, April 3, 1951, in the following statement:

"The Joint Economic Committee has not recommended a luxury tax on meat, and I have no hesitation in predicting that no such tax will be proposed by any member of Congress.

"The people in the cities, and indeed all the people of the United States, want meat as evidenced by the fact that the per capita consumption is now higher than ever before. Staff experts of the Economic Committee have been quoted in a press dispatch as saying 'from the sheer standpoint of production, meat, it has often been pointed out, is in reality a luxury food.'

"I wish to make it unmistakably clear that the above is not a statement of the Joint Economic Committee report, and that I do not ascribe to any such concept.

"I consider the statement that meat is a 'luxury food' to be absurd from any angle. Beef, mutton, and most other forms of meat, are largely and basically the products of grass, hay and other roughage on the pastures and ranges of this nation, which are not fit for human consumption and which would be a complete economic waste were it not for the flocks and herds which harvest them and turn them into meat, one of the most essential foods of the American people. The corn and other grains fed livestock are largely to improve the quality and texture of the meat which the grass of this Nation has produced.

"Our purpose should be to increase the production and lower the cost of meat to those who need it most—the men and women who do the physical work of this country.

"Our soldiers slugging through the mud of Korea and the men and women working in our fields and factories to make this Nation strong would not agree that meat is a luxury or should be taxed as such. It will be my purpose to do what I can to make more meat available to the men and women who keep America strong, not to tax it further beyond their reach."

SHEEDMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

- July 10: Arizona Wool Growers Association, Flagstaff, Arizona.
- August 22-23: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- October 22-23: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colo.
- October 31-November 1: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.
- November 5-6: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington.
- November 8-10: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise, Idaho.
- November 15-17: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Worland, Wyoming.
- November 19-20: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- December 3: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.
- December 4-7: National Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.
- January 7-9, 1952: American National Cattlemen's Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

SHOWS AND SALES

- May 22: Pacific International Lamb Show, North Portland, Oregon.
- June 11: Warrick & Rock Suffolk Stud Ram & Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

- July 9-11: Registered Rambouillet Ram Show & Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
- July 23: Northern Colorado Hampshire Breeders Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- July 24: All American Corriedale Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado.
- August 1: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 13: Beau Geste Farms Suffolk & Hampshire Ram & Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
- August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- August 25: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.
- September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- September 22: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
- September 22: Columbia & Suffolk Sheep Sale, Milan, Mo.
- September 27: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
- October 4: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- October 24: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver, Colorado.
- October 26-November 4: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
- January 11-19, 1952: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

....AND THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST

IS THE

36th NATIONAL RAM SALE

UNION STOCK YARDS

NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

AUGUST 20 and 21, 1951

Under management of

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

414 Pacific National Life Bldg.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

You will find a wide selection of Rambouillets, Columbias, Panamas, Whiteface Crossbreds, Suffolks, Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

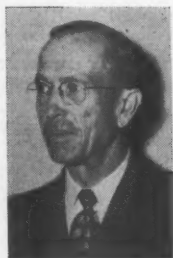
No. 2 of a series — "WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A GOOD RAM?"

by DR. J. F. WILSON

University of California

College of Agriculture

Davis, California



Dr. Wilson

PROGENY tests in the U. S. and abroad show that one ram may sire offspring producing at least a pound more wool than the offspring of another ram used in the same flock. If each of two such rams sires just 15 ewes a year that are kept in the flock and if each of the ewes is kept 6 years, and if the ram is used 4 seasons, then the increased weight of wool obtained through using the better ram is

15 x 6 x 4 or 150 pounds. With wool at \$1.50 a pound (March, 1951) the total **extra** income over 6 years is \$225.00. Thus, if you purchased the poorer ram for \$100.00, you would lose nothing by paying \$325.00 for the better one. But of course if they were range rams you wouldn't have to pay a difference of 225 percent to get the very best.

Manufacturers Stand on All-Wool Standard

TWELVE of the country's leading clothing manufacturers, uniting in a statement of basic policy for the first time in the industry's history, announced on April 4th that they are basing their 1951 clothing lines on wool in a concerted effort to maintain "the standards which have made our labels symbols of integrity."

The statement, appearing in full-page advertisements in newspapers and the trade press, carries the names of the following manufacturers, who produce a majority of the nationally advertised brand name men's clothing in the United States:

Fashion Park, Inc.; Hickey-Freeman Company; Stein Bloch Company, and Timely Clothes, Inc., of Rochester, N.Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Company, Inc., and Society Brand Clothes, Inc., Chicago; H. Daroff & Sons, Inc., and The House of Worsted-Tex, Inc., Philadelphia; Wm. P. Goldman & Bros., Inc., and Wm. B. Kessler, Inc., New York; H. A. Seinsheimer Company, Cincinnati, and Lebow Bros., Inc., Baltimore.

Declaring that the statement represents the manufacturers' "considered conclusions and combined policy," the announcement said in part:

"Since the proper fabric is a first consideration, we are basing our 1951 clothing on wool. We could replace wool with inferior, cheaper fabrics made of other fibers and turn out imitations of our present products. If we did so, our labels would quickly cease to be guarantees of integrity. They would possess only a temporary advertising value, representing a surrender to today's passing difficulties."

"Neither the pressure of inflation nor the temptation to reduce quality in order to maintain established price ranges will persuade us to lower the standards which have made our labels symbols of integrity."

Despite "mounting costs of taxes, fabrics, labor and general overhead," the signers of the statement declared, "men's clothing of tested, dependable quality, such as we manufacture, ranks high among the most economically priced of all consumer products."

"This is the kind of clothing on which we have built our reputations by keeping faith with our customers over long and arduous years," the statement continued. "We intend to keep those reputations . . . and the confidence of our customers . . . by adhering to time-tested standards which are the only methods by which good clothing can be made." —Wool Bureau, Inc.

Corriedales From Australia



An importation of Corriedales from Australia recently received by Wesley Wooden, well-known Corriedale breeder of Davis, California. Made up of 35 ewes and 1 stud ram, the shipment is from the Hawthorn stud of John E. Bligh, Brookstead, Queensland, and is believed to be the first shipment of stud sheep ever sent overseas from Queensland. Mr. Bligh's stud traces back through the Kerr and MacFarlane strains to The Levels, foundation stud of the Corriedale breed. The voyage took 20 days, and a ewe lamb was born aboard ship, with another ewe lamb born April 12 at the Foreign Trade Zone in San Francisco, where the sheep were held in quarantine for a period of 15 days. The ewes were shorn last October. Wesley Wooden stands in the background.

—Courtesy California Wool Grower

Farmers' Income Not Keeping Pace With Costs

FARM COSTS AND INCOME

Farmers' income is not keeping pace with production costs, according to a report made by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, March 21, 1951, as a part of its study on agricultural and food prices.

"Production expenses in 1950," says the report, "were 60 percent of farmers' gross income as compared with 52 percent of gross farm income in 1945, and farm operators' net income in 1950, was no higher than in 1945."

The complete report, made by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, is given here.

PRODUCTION expenses in 1950 were 60 percent of farmers' gross farm income, as compared with 52 percent of gross farm income in 1945.

As a result of rapid increases in production costs since 1945, farm operators' net farm income in 1950 was no higher than in 1945 before the general post-war increase in living costs and price levels. In terms of dollars with a 1945 purchasing power equivalent, farmers in 1950 had a net income of only 8.5 billion dollars as compared with 12.8 billion dollars five years earlier. The net income of farm operators in 1950 would buy only two-thirds as much goods used by farm families for living purposes as in 1945. The detailed data for 1945 to 1950 follow:

Farm Income and Production Expenses, 1945-1950

	billions of dollars					
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Gross farm income ¹	25.4	29.3	34.6	35.1	32.2	32.1
Production expenses	12.6	14.2	16.8	18.6	18.1	19.1
Realized net income of farm operators.....	12.8	15.1	17.8	16.5	15.9	13.0
Farm operators' net income in 1945 dollars ²	12.8	13.4	12.5	10.2	10.5	8.5

¹—Includes cash from marketings, Government payments, value of home consumption and rental value of dwellings.

²—Realized net income adjusted by index of prices paid for items used in farm family living.

Among the costs which have increased most, prices of farm machinery have increased 60 percent, while building and fencing materials increased 70 percent between 1945 and December 1950. Taxes paid by farmers also increased sharply—a total of 71 percent between 1945 and 1950. Prices paid by farmers for items used in family living and production, including interest, taxes and wage rates of hired labor increased 46 percent between 1945 and February 1951. The percentage increase in selected items between 1945 and February 1951 and between June 1950 and February 1951 are shown below:

	Items used in family living	Farm machinery	Building and fencing materials	All items used in production	Taxes payable per acre	Wage rates for hired labor	Prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates
Increase 1945 to February 1951	46	59	70	53	71	25	46
Increase June 1950 to February 1951	9 ¹	2 ¹	8	9	4	5	8

¹—Increase June to December 1950; data for February not available.

Income and Expenses Per Farm, 1950

Recent studies which separate the farms of the United States into economic classes based on size and investment make it possible to estimate the 1950 farm income and production expenses for the average farm in each economic class. This is done in the table shown below.

Economic class	Number, 1945 (thousands)	Percent of total (percent)	Gross income per farm (dollars)	Production expenses per farm (dollars)	Net income per farm ² (dollars)
Large scale farms	102.1	2.4	51,610	34,992	16,618
Commercial-family farms:					
Large	408.9	9.6	13,797	7,616	6,181
Medium	1,173.0	27.5	6,130	3,188	2,942
Small	1,661.9	38.9	2,466	1,435	1,031
Small scale farms	923.5	21.6	1,086	630	456
Total ³	4,269.4	100.0			

¹—Estimated from U.S.D.A. Tech. Bul. 1019 and other BAE data.

²—The operators' net farm income as estimated here is a return for the operator's labor, management and investment. It is used for rental payments, family living, debt repayment and investment. Lack of data prevented adjustment for rentals paid by farm operators to landlords. Less than 40 percent of the large scale and large family farm operators are full owners. Approximately half of the operators of smaller farms are full owners.

³—In addition there were 1,489,500 small part-time and nominal farming units enumerated by the census in 1945.

We find that only 12 percent of the full-time farms in the United States were in the two largest-sized economic classes, i.e., large scale and large family farms where the average net farm income was \$6,000 or more in 1950. The operators of the medium-sized farms, 27.5 percent of all

full-time farms, received net incomes which averaged \$2,942.

The smaller farms, i.e., small family farms and small scale units, were 60.5 percent of the total with average net farm incomes of \$1,031 and \$456 respectively.

Farm Investments at All Time High Levels

As pointed out above, the operator's net farm income is the return for both his labor during the year and his investment in real estate, machinery, livestock and

other equipment and supplies.

Farmers in 1950 had an investment in their farm and operating capital two to three times as large as in the prewar years. Much of this increase was due to rising price levels, but farmers today have larger physical quantities of machinery and livestock and better-equipped and more adequate buildings than in earlier years.

The full owner-operator of a large family farm in 1950 in most parts of the United States had an investment of \$40,000 to \$80,000 in his farm plant. The comparable investment for the full owner-operator of a medium-sized family farm in 1950 was \$20,000 to \$40,000.

A CRITERION FOR THE WASHINGTON EXPERTS

A *CONFERENCE* is a group of men who individually can do nothing, but as a group can meet and decide that nothing can be done.*

A *STATISTICIAN* is a man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a foregone conclusion.

A *PROFESSOR* is a man whose job it is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor.

A *CONSULTANT* is a man who knows less about your business than you do and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you could possibly make out of it even if you ran it right instead of the way he told you.

A *SPECIALIST* is a man who concentrates more and more on less and less.

An *OPTIMIST* thinks the future is uncertain.

A *PESSIMIST* is afraid the optimist is right.

An *ECONOMIST* is a man who can make a simple subject complex, a complex subject simple; in other words, an economist is simply simple.

*This definition apparently is tailored to fit the International Wool Conference that has been in session in Washington during recent weeks.

THE \$64 QUESTION

Arthur J. Harris of Umnak Island, Alaska, where he handles the affairs of the Harris Aleutian Livestock Company, wrote the Wool Grower on April 1st as follows: "The first National Wool Grower that I had seen for many years was the issue of last November. In that one issue I found an idea that will save me hundreds of dollars a year. If I never get another thing out of the Wool Grower it has paid for itself for as long as I live and operate."

The question is: "What was the item?"

The National Wool Grower, naturally, appreciates Mr. Harris' comments but hopes he may find many other items of value to him in the Wool Grower.

This Month's Quiz:

*What qualifications must a man have to be a good sheep shearer?
Have you had any difficulty in lining up shearers for this year?*

IF A MAN does a clean, smooth job, I consider him a good sheep shearer, regardless of the number he shears.

Al Cornella and crew from Lodgepole shear my sheep every year as my turn comes, so I have no difficulty with shearers. They do a swell job and shear my sheep about the same time every year. That's the only white crew I know of in this country.

Most of the shearing is done by Mexicans. If it wasn't for the Mexican shearers and the southern combiners, there would be a hell of a mess here. Ninety-nine percent of the men around here wouldn't shear a sheep for five dollars a head.

Buck Olson

Ralph, South Dakota

IHAD no difficulty in obtaining shearers this past season, which lasted from March 13th through March 16th. This is due to the fact that I have had the same "crew boss" for a period of over ten consecutive years. He selects the crew, which includes the shearers, fleece tiers, wool trompers, cooks, etc., and his selections have to be good. On very rare occasions we have tried a new man who is prone to cut our sheep or fails to clean them up properly, which, of course, demands immediate dismissal.

We shear early, that is about two or three weeks before lambing. This also requires special or greater care in handling of the ewes. From our past experience, we find that the ewes do better during lambing, and since the ewes are lambing in an open pasture and are not molested in any way, we get better lamb crops. We figure or compare our sheep with wild animals, and if let alone, they will take care of their lambs. We figure a 95 to 98 percent lamb crop good.

Herbert P. Joyce

Roswell, New Mexico

A MAN has to have a strong back and a weak head to be a good sheep shearer. That is the saying around the range country. Sheep shearing is a skilled labor, and requires a man that is very active and has a lot of endurance. Also, he must have considerable patience and take pride in doing a good job. A man that is inclined to be rough and high tempered, does not make a good shearer. He is apt to cut and injure the sheep.

We have not had any trouble getting shearers so far, this year, but the price has gone up considerably.

Thomas H. Gooding

Gooding, Idaho

HE should have a decent respect for animals, and this most certainly includes the sheep from which he makes his living, at least part of the living. He should understand the nature, the dream and the aspirations, even the ambitions of the speechless sheep. It isn't too much to ask that he should be able to put himself in the shoes, or wear the hoofs of this remarkable animal. He should know how to take a sheep from the catch pen to the shearing board without risk of injury. If he is to be dragged by the hind leg, the leg should be held rather close to the ground in the operation. If it is held high, the sheep is apt to be thrown to the ground. Actual dragging on the sheep's side or back follows. This puts a heavy strain on the joints of the hind leg. Sheep can be crippled or lamed by the operation. A sheep can be made to walk backwards if the hind leg is held reasonably close to the ground.

A good shearer knows how to hold a sheep during the shearing operation to prevent struggle and also to make it easy on himself. The Texas shearers are quite amenable to suggestions about the care and handling of the sheep. Sheep should not be thrown or flopped to the ground by twisting the hind leg. The hip joint can thus be dislocated.

The majority of the sheep in Colorado, Utah and Nevada are shorn just before lambing. A good shearer will remember that the ewes are not only in a delicate condition, but they are often carrying one or two lambs and these lambs may be slunk by careless handling. The elbow and knee are often pressed into the flank too hard. A good shearer will be mindful of the new lamb that may never be born alive if he is thoughtless.

A good shearer will recognize the fact that sheep are raised for the purpose of producing wool and lambs, and that his services as a shearer are only incidental in the program of producing. A poor shearer is one who seems to feel that sheep are grown for the purpose of giving him a high fee for removing the fleece, and that with-

out regard to the manner in which the sheep is handled or the fleece ripped off.

I am glad to report that, in my experience, the majority of shearers are made up of men of good character and with a pride in their profession.

Charles Redd

LaSal, Utah

I THINK I am qualified to answer the top question as I started out in 1916 with an old rusty pair of shears and from sheep shearing I have made all my money.

As to qualifications for a good shearer, they told me all you needed was a strong back and a weak mind, and I think I qualify as a good shearer as I won two contests for shearing and have the record of shearing the most sheep with blades in a season in this part of the State.

The season doesn't start until June 1st here but I have no doubt there will be plenty of shearers, as there aren't many sheep left in this part of the State—only 35 percent of the all-time high.

Claude E. Olson

Ludlow, South Dakota

I have had no trouble getting a shearing crew; the same crew has sheared my sheep for the past 15 years. The qualifications of a sheep shearer in my estimation are: first, he must handle the sheep with care; second, he must keep his clippers sharp to avoid cutting the sheep; and third, he must know where to start and finish to avoid tearing up the fleece, so it can be tied properly.

J. C. Brosig

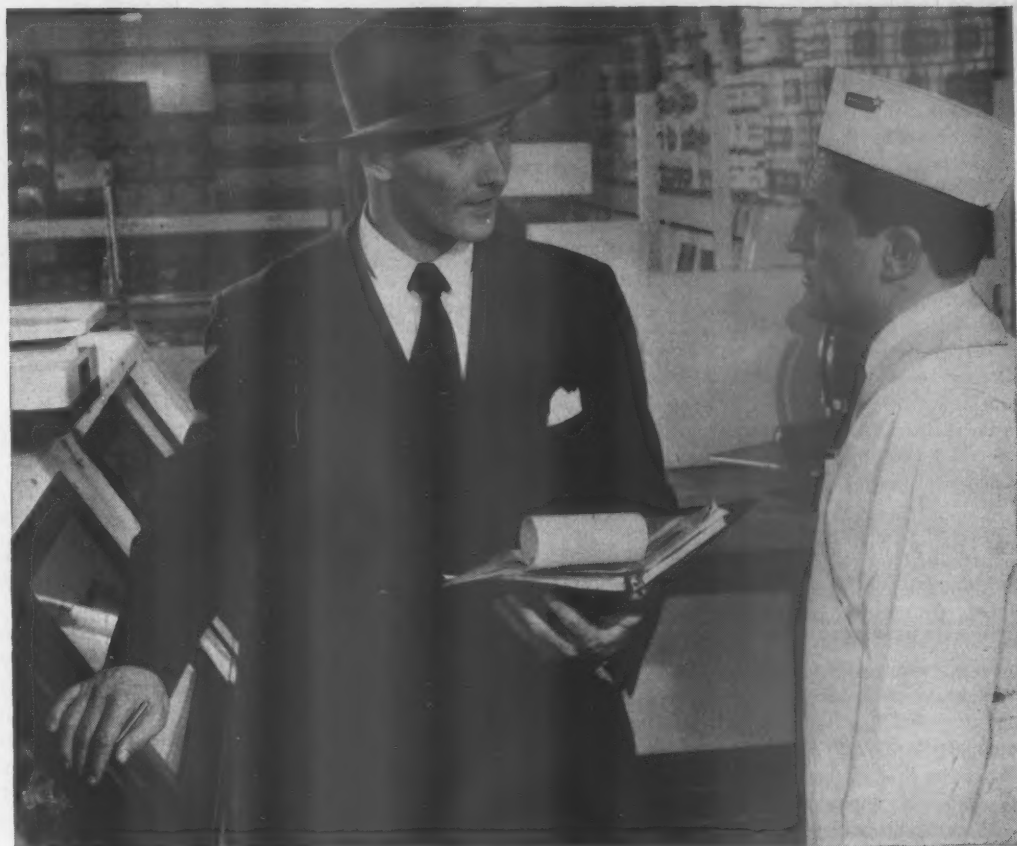
Paint Rock, Texas

WHILE we have never had sheep, we did run 500 angora goats on our range, and as we had to hire shearers for them, perhaps we may be qualified to give our opinion on what is important in shearing. The most important thing to us was that the shearer was careful. We did not care how many animals were shorn, but would not keep a man who handled the animal roughly or cut it. Speed is definitely secondary.

Mrs. C. V. Bauman

*Shake City via Ft. Bragg,
California*

How an Armour salesman helps make your farming more secure!



You've probably never thought of an Armour Salesman having anything to do with your farm business. But actually he is serving you in a very important way. The 5,000 Armour Salesmen working out of the many Armour Sales Branches and Plants, aggressively seek out the best possible markets for the products made from your farm "raw materials."

Yes, Armour products are sold in the consumer markets which pay the best prices. This helps to strengthen your market for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, milk and eggs. So in effect, an Armour Salesman—like hundreds of other Armour and Company employees in other important jobs—is helping to make your farming more secure!

How to be your own best customer . . .

Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



ARMOUR

AND COMPANY

* Buyer of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, milk, cream, chickens, turkeys and eggs.

* Seller of more than 2,000 products for farm, home and industry.

April Sheep and Lamb Market

APRIL'S lamb market opened with a continuing lower price trend which commenced the last week of March. In spite of small receipts, demand for slaughter lambs was poor. Pelt values have been an important factor in lamb prices recently. Contributing, no doubt, to the April drop in lamb prices has been the dullness in the wool market, brought about by price drops in foreign wool auctions, announcement that the armed services would not be in the market until after the close of the fiscal year, and also confusion over setting of price ceilings on wool in Washington. Outlet for feeder and shearing lambs has been good, as prices declined in sympathy with the downturn on slaughter lambs. Many loads of partly fattened woolled lambs sold on shearing account at considerably higher prices than could be realized from slaughter buyers. Evidently these are being bought in anticipation of a recovery in the wool market.

Good and choice woolled slaughter lambs sold on various markets during the month from \$36 to \$40.50. Common and medium kinds sold from \$30 to \$37. At Omaha the third week of April, lambs with muddy pelts were discounted rather severely. Good and choice 111-117 pound woolled lambs at Denver brought \$37 to \$38.75 the third week of April as compared to \$37.50 to \$39 paid for lighter weights on that market during the same week. Good and choice lambs with No. 1 and fall-shorn pelts sold on the markets from \$34 to \$36.75 while good and choice lambs with freshly shorn to No. 1 pelts brought \$29 to \$34. Good and choice spring lambs sold during April mostly from \$33 to \$39.

Good and choice feeder and shearing lambs sold mostly from \$35.50 to \$41.25 during the month. Some spring feeder lambs brought \$28 to \$32 on the Fort Worth market the latter part of the month. Medium and good shorn feeders on the Fort Worth market sold from \$25 to \$31.50 early in April.

Good and choice woolled slaughter ewes sold during April from \$20 to \$23. Good and choice ewes with freshly shorn to No. 1 pelts brought \$14 to \$18. A few short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes brought \$33 to \$45 per head during April; good and choice kinds \$47 to \$50 per head. Three-year-old breeding ewes went at \$50 per head. Short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes with lambs at side brought \$44.50 to \$60 per pair.—E. E. Marsh

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1951	1950
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Three Months.....	2,535,732	2,879,040
Week Ended	April 21	April 22
Slaughter at 32 Centers	138,122	162,754
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$38.70	\$26.35
Medium and Good	36.25	25.18
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 45-50 pounds	\$58.00	\$51.90*
Good, 45-50 pounds	58.00	49.70

Federally Inspected Slaughter—March

	1951	1950
Cattle	964,616	1,081,525
Calves	447,353	585,673
Hogs	5,116,758	5,019,620
Sheep and Lambs	738,052	938,530

*Chicago average, as New York not quoted.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

Pacific Coast

THE California spring lamb movement out of the San Joaquin Valley got underway about a month earlier than last year. Up to April 21, approximately 300 decks of California spring lambs moving eastward had passed through Ogden and Salt Lake, compared to 29 decks during the same period in 1950. Reasons for the early movement have been the excellent early forage and the fact that many acres are becoming dry. Bulk of these lambs were previously contracted largely at \$35 with some up to \$36 and a few down to \$32. A report for April 20 states that most of the San Joaquin Valley lambs have been shipped.

Approximately 3000 head of mixed black and white-faced wether lambs were contracted in Umatilla County, Oregon in April at \$33.50 for fall delivery.

Rocky Mountain Area

Around 1000 whiteface yearling ewes in southern Montana were sold during April for immediate delivery at \$52.50 per head. In the Great Falls area 800 whitefaced yearling ewes, in the wool, were sold for immediate delivery at \$51 per head. In the Cascade area 1600 blackface ewe lambs were contracted for fall delivery at 40 cents; in the Judith Gap area 1500 whiteface wether lambs at 35 cents for October de-

livery; and in the Garneill area 700 white-faced wether lambs, 35 cents for October 1st delivery. Around 8000 lambs were reported contracted in Montana for fall delivery at \$32.50 to \$33 in the Dillon area, and at \$32 for heavy kinds in the plains area near Miles City. In the Shelby area 1000 blackfaced ewe lambs were contracted for fall delivery at \$38; also 800 head of mixed aged ewes, the majority old ewes in the wool to lamb in April, sold for immediate delivery at \$40.

Around 10,000 new crop lambs were contracted on the western slope of Colorado for fall delivery at \$35. Also a few thousand lambs in that area were contracted for fall delivery at \$34 plus buying charges. Around 7000 lambs in the Rock Springs, Wyoming, area were contracted by northern Colorado feeders at \$35 for fall delivery.

Texas

In west Texas 4000 lambs were contracted at \$37.50 for fall delivery; 2000 yearling wethers \$29 for April 25 delivery out of the wool; 5500 yearling wethers, out of the wool, at \$30 for current delivery; 1000 Rambouillet ewe lambs \$35 per head, out of the wool, for current delivery; 600 yearling wethers \$29, out of the wool, April 15 delivery; 3500 yearling ewes \$32.50 per head, out of the wool, for current delivery; 1750 spring lambs \$22 per head for August delivery; 1000 wether lambs \$35.25 for fall delivery; 2200 yearling wethers clipped,



**You Won't Realize Any
Return For Your Year's
Work Until Your Lambs
Are Sold! . . .**

**Why Not Ship Your Next Consignment To The
SIOUX CITY Stock Yards Where Expert Salesmen
Display & Offer Your Livestock To Buyers From
All Over The Nation?**

THE SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS



SIOUX CITY-- HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST

averaging 90 pounds, at \$30 for current delivery; 225 yearling ewes at \$30 per head; and 350 clipped yearling wethers at \$27.50 for current delivery.

—E. E. Marsh

A Packer Views Price Controls

PROLONGED price controls and a growing black market in meat threaten to develop into a national scandal, John Holmes, president of Swift & Company, declared on April 19, 1951.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Baltimore Association of Commerce for the board of directors of the American Meat Institute, Holmes said "there are many indications which support the belief that a considerable black market has already developed."

"It is greatly to be hoped that Congress will recognize the situation, before it develops into a national scandal, and vote out attempts to control meat prices by regulation, a procedure which all experience proves is futile," he said.

"I am fearful that a growing philosophy of dependence upon controls may lead us to the point of no return. As much as all

of us, including those in government, may want to get our business system back on a free market basis, experience in other countries has shown that it is a difficult thing to do.

"Meat packers can testify that real control of meat prices by artificial means—ceilings, rationing and the like—is impossible," Holmes stated. "Such things only camouflage the true situation, giving us a set of fictitious prices while the real inflationary pressure produces a bigger and better black market where the sky is the limit."

Holmes declared there is a serious danger that price control will discourage livestock production and disrupt meat distribution.

"Normally, free markets automatically regulate equitable distribution of meat, but when prices are not free to fluctuate, in accordance with constantly changing supply and demand conditions, local shortages and surpluses occur," he said.

"Black markets take meat out of normal channels of distribution and, when this occurs, centers of population suffer most. This is because black markets reduce livestock supplies available to well-established meat packers who comply with the regulations. This reduction is very significant in the case of federally inspected meat packers who are

the only processors authorized to distribute meat in interstate commerce."

Holmes said that while every citizen must do his part in helping make present stabilization controls work, "it is our duty, nevertheless, to point out the inadequacies and actual dangers of a controlled economy."

"Stop-gap controls are not the real answer to our inflation problem. Basic anti-inflation steps must be taken immediately. These steps include sound Government monetary policies, pay-as-we-go taxation, limitations on credit, increased private savings, strict economy in government, Federal, State and local, and strict economy in business and individual spending."

FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION

To stimulate feed grain acreage so as to maintain the livestock larder and bolster all-out production of food and feed, Secretary Brannan, Gus Geissler, head of PMA, and other top USDA officers discussed prospects for Corn Belt crops with 44 invited State authorities at Des Moines on April 7.

Scourable Sheep Branding Paint Ready for Market

By WALT WOOLFSON
Casper, Wyoming

SOLUTION of an age-old problem for sheepmen of the western ranges and manufacturers of the eastern industrial belt appears close at hand today as a result of a new scourable branding paint now being marketed by the Jourgensen Paint Company of Casper, Wyoming.

Essentially Jourgensen's product is a variation of an experimental paint produced in the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is an advance beyond the USDA experiment in only two respects — that it includes an emulsifying agent which makes branding in cold temperatures practical, and that it has been proved producible in commercial quantities.

For the year 1951 John Jourgensen, who heads the firm developing the new product, proposes to go easy on his claims about what the new branding paint will do for the wool growing industry.

Test-tube results indicate that "Wyo-Lite Branding Paint," as he has named it, is completely scourable and should be durable from six to 14 months under varying range conditions. But Jourgensen and Paul Avis, chemist and production engineer for the Jourgensen firm, want to make a careful check of scourable paint results in the field for the year ahead. They also want the paint to have time to catch on with the woolen mills of the East which in time should save, conservatively, three cents per pound on clean wool branded with scourable paint.

The search for a scourable yet durable branding material has been going on for years and many times perfect branding solutions were believed to have been found. But in most instances they either lacked perfect scourability or they were not durable. Often eastern manufacturers did not understand why sheep on the open range required branding. Yet this practice has never ceased. It is important in both record keeping and in identification when different herds become mingled on the range.

When manufacturers in the East discovered they could not discourage range branding practices, they accepted the direct responsibility of sorting, clipping, and bleaching wool at a costly premium. Costs involved in these processes were in turn reflected in lower prices wool growers were allowed for grease basis wool.

It appeared in the 1940's as though no

progress was being made toward development of a scourable branding paint. Yet through an arduous decade the U. S. Department of Agriculture performed a series of experiments to solve this age-old problem of the entire wool industry.

In Australia agricultural experts and manufacturers were going through a similar process. By March of 1950 Australia had a scourable sheep paint on the market which was doing a real job Down Under. From Australian experiment stations came bulletins to the United States describing the formula. But when the Australian product was tested in colder climes of America's West experimenters discovered that ammonia, used as the emulsifier, was lost in heating before application to sheep, and the paint remained much too hard to apply uniformly. USDA Production and Marketing Administration published a bulletin in June of 1950 which revealed results of a scourable paint experiment performed by George C. LeCompte, and a month later Werner Von Bergen, Director of Research for the Forstmann Woolen Company, produced a paper for USDA giving a favorable report of commercial scouring results with the new product.

Meanwhile, as soon as the Australian formula was published, Jourgensen and Avis became interested in the product. Avis sensed that ammonia would not be an effective cold weather emulsifier, and he suggested that the Jourgensen Paint Company perform experiments to arrive at a more efficient product for American wool growers.



"I DON'T CARE IF IT IS WARM TO-DAY---YOU'RE GOING TO WEAR YOUR LONG WOOLIES UNTIL THE END OF THIS MONTH!"

—The National Wool Grower

Jourgensen, who had been producing a highly successful sheep branding crayon used during breeding season, considered the new product a natural for his business if he could find a practical formula. Correspondence with the USDA Production and Marketing Administration revealed that the Federal Government wanted to see the American experiment commercialized.

Armed with full information on the USDA discovery and experiments, Avis began his own experiments to commercialize a scourable paint last August. He worked out 2,000 possible formulas from which he selected 800 for testing. All were based on elements used in the USDA tests and on four basic formulas, each of which provided 200 variations.

Avis' major contribution to the new product is a workable emulsion which will withstand heating. He arrived at the firm's present formula in March of this year. His basic elements are wool grease or lanolin, resin and water. He does not reveal his emulsifying agent at this stage of his production program.

Since March, Jourgensen has produced 1,000 gallons of his new scourable paint in black, red, blue and green hues. Some of it has been shipped to the University of Wyoming for experiments on the range there. Some has been offered to USDA experiment stations. A small quantity has been sold to progressive wool growers in Wyoming.

Already wool growers' associations in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and South Dakota are taking cognizance of the new product and are beginning to indicate that they may encourage range experiments with it this year. But no final decisions have been made by these organizations.

Meanwhile a plant improvement program completed by Jourgensen in the first two months of 1951 is making production of the new paint easier. He added a high speed paint grinding mill, a Yale electrical hoist, a paste mixer and a color mixer to his plant.

Although final utility values will not be established by Jourgensen on his scourable paint until next year, factors such as its ability to withstand heating below the boiling point, its scourability even in weak alkaline solutions, its quick drying capacity, and the fact that it requires little stirring point to a product which could revolutionize the wool industry.

Control worms and "mineralize" sheep for **LESS THAN 1/4 CENT A DAY!**

Thousands of sheepmen now profit 3 ways with MoorMan's Triple-Duty Min-O-Phene

Like thousands of sheepmen, you too can pocket profits these three ways if you feed your sheep MoorMan's Triple-Duty Min-O-Phene:

1. Supply every base and trace mineral sheep are known to need—all balanced in the correct proportion to fit those needs,
2. Expel and control both nodular and stomach worms in sheep, and
3. Control infestation of your range.

Min-O-Phene contains phenothiazine, blended in the proper proportion with the 12 mineral ingredients sheep need for most effective worm control and "mineralizing." *The cost averages less than 1/4 of a cent per ewe a day.*

And it's ideal for range feeding. It comes in the famous economical, waste-reducing granular form that "stays put," or in handy-to-handle blocks. Ask your MoorMan Man to show you a sample of either, or write MoorMan Mfg. Co., Dept. KI-3, Quincy, Illinois, for full information.



MoorMan's
(SINCE 1885)

MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES
FARMERS AND RANCHERS NEED, BUT CANNOT
RAISE OR PROCESS ON FARM OR RANCH



1 Shearing long blow—left foot is key to position. Left foot is between head and both front legs. Keep front legs off the floor. Shearer has both hands free—sheep is resting on shearer's foot.



2 Front view of shearing long blow. Sheep is held with left foot. Skin is tightened by pulling head around left leg. Right foot between sheep's hind legs. To check correctness of position—release head and straighten up.



3 Rear view of shearing the long blow. Sheep is balanced on left foot. Both front feet are off the floor and between the shearer's legs. Right foot is between sheep's hind legs. Hold head with left hand—grasping behind eyes but in front of ears.



4 Shearing up neck. Balance sheep on back of left leg. Sheep leans slightly toward your leg and slightly toward its backbone. Left toe is turned away from sheep's head. Practice—left foot and leg must be placed correctly.



5 Front view. Right leg is between hind legs and between front legs. Pull right heel in tight. Left foot is ahead of the sheep. Sheep's head is pulled around and under your left knee.



6 Back view. Left foot and leg are ahead of the sheep—heel pulled in tight and toe turned out. The weight of the sheep rests against back of your left leg. To check position—let go of sheep with your hand and straighten up.

Learn Key Positions

Then Shearing Becomes Easy

FIGHTING sheep during shearing has discouraged many a person from becoming a good sheep shearer. Sheep can be prevented from struggling if the shearer locates his feet and legs in the correct positions.

Positions constantly change during shearing—that's true—but there are a few fundamental positions which when mastered are used throughout the shearing process. Basic, during all positions, is (1) the importance of letting the sheep rest or lean on or against your feet and legs; (2) keep the sheep's front feet off the floor; (3) keep the sheep comfortable; (4) keep both hands free to do the shearing and (5) avoid positions that put you in a strain.

How can this be accomplished? Through correct instruction—practice—and study.

The pictures shown here emphasize three KEY POSITIONS with a front and rear view of each showing how they are used during shearing. The Key Positions are Nos. 1, 4, and 7. Study these three pictures then practice the positions—do this before actual shearing starts. Both your hands are free—do not try to manhandle sheep—you will soon play out. Use your head to figure out where your feet and legs should be and you will soon find shearing fascinating instead of a drudgery.

The fundamentals of shearing can be learned in a couple of days at a shearing school by any person who has the need, desire and will to work. Some practice after that will make it possible for a person to shear sheep. Practice the positions shown here before attending the shearing school. The time spent at a shearing school will eliminate much unnecessary hard work and save many days' time over the years.

These pictures and their explanation were taken and prepared by E. A. Warner, Livestock Specialist of Sunbeam Corporation, and are intended to supplement the 24" x 36" SUNBEAM STEWART Self Teaching Shearing Chart. This large, 30 picture chart sells for 50 cents and may be ordered from the Sunbeam Corporation, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Illinois. This firm conducts a series of shearing schools over the country each year.

Wool is a valuable crop and sheep are live animals. Remember this while shearing. While harvesting the wool crop we must keep in mind and practice: (1) Avoid second or double cutting the wool; (2) keep the fleece in one piece; (3) avoid injury to the sheep and (4) always shear on a clean floor.



7 Shearing last side. Balance sheep on front of your right leg. Sheep leans toward your leg and slightly toward its own backbone. Pull your toe in against the sheep. Practice until you master balancing the sheep.



8 Front view. Your left foot is ahead of both hind legs. Left toe turned out and heel pulled in against sheep's body. Back of your left leg is across belly and in front of brisket. Sheep's right front leg is in front of your left leg.



9 Your right foot and leg remain as in picture 7. To check position—straighten up. With feet and leg positions correct, the shearer—in all shearing positions—has the sheep balanced and under control. Both hands are free to do the shearing. Avoid trying to manhandle the sheep.

The Goal in Wool*

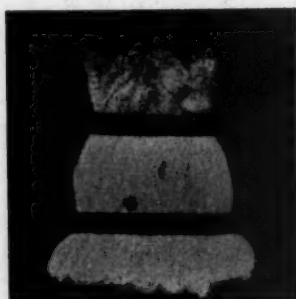
THERE are two alternative systems of terms used in grading wool: The "blood" system and the "count" system. The "blood" system originally designated, in each case, what fraction of the blood in the sheep from which wool was shorn, was blood of Merino sheep, a breed producing wool fiber of smallest diameter. This is the term system used in the United States. However, the terms have lost their original significance and are now used simply as indicators of the various degrees of fiber dia-

example below because there is very small percentage of wool produced in the United States with a finer fiber diameter and, therefore, a higher spinning count. However, wool is produced with a spinning count of 100 and higher. It has been determined by good authority that one ounce of single 90's fibers laid end to end would stretch 100 miles. This sounds fantastic but it is absolutely proven and shows the wonder of the wool fiber.

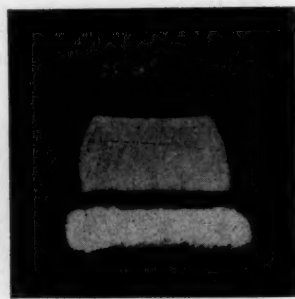
In common trade usage it is not custom-

and where wool production is the dominant factor, more sheep will be raised which produce fine wool.

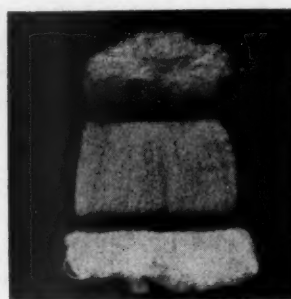
The important thing to remember in wool production is that the clean yield determines the net return—not the weight of the fleece as it comes off the sheep. For instance, here are two actual illustrations of wool sales in 1950 on exactly the same grade: Producer A's sheep yielded 12 pounds of grease wool per head, on which the shrinkage was 60 percent. His wool



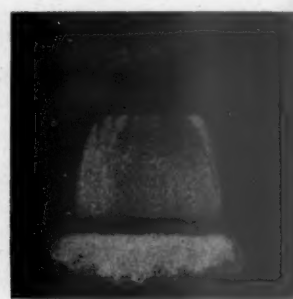
70's



60's



56's



50's

meter. For instance, wool can be graded % blood coming from a sheep which may or may not have any trace of Merino blood.

The "count" system of grading wool is used in practically all foreign countries. It is commonly used by wool men and commonly misunderstood by wool producers. Perhaps the simplest way to explain it is to state that a "hank" of wool was established a long time ago at 560 yards of worsted yarn. It is obvious that any given weight of wool spins farther if it is composed of fibers of fine diameter than of coarse diameter. So the wool men originally determined that they would take a pound of scoured wool, spin it into yarn, and then calculate the number of "hanks" that can be spun out of that pound of any specific fineness of wool, and call that number a measure of its fineness. For instance, the first wool grade illustrated is 70's. Under the original spinning count designation one pound of wool with a diameter of this fineness would spin 70 "hanks" of 560 yards each. However, as shown on the table on this page, wool with a spinning count from 64's to 80's (and higher) is termed "fine" wool under the blood system. Coarser grades, 60's, 56's and 50's, and equivalent designation under the blood system and the type of sheep yielding these various grades are shown on the tables.

Wool grading 70's was used as the first

ary to designate spinning counts in odd figures. You will always see "60's," "62's," and "64's" instead of "59's," "61's," and "63's." This does not mean that one pound of wool might not spin into 61 hanks per pound instead of 62 but the trade does not make that fine a distinction.

The type of wool a grower produces will, of course, depend on the area where he lives and the breeds of sheep most suitable for his operations. In some areas where feed is good, and market lamb production is the chief goal, more crossbred wools are produced. In other areas where natural forage is not sufficient to produce fat lambs

sold at 50 cents. He actually received \$6.00 income per ewe for his wool. Producer B lives in an area where climatic conditions are different and the wool was washed and carried less grease and dirt. His sheep yielded only 8 pounds per fleece, but the shrinkage on his wool was only 40 percent and he was able to sell his wool for 75 cents a pound, which is also a \$6.00 per head income.

Therefore, *clean* wool is the product you sell, regardless of grade, and you should strive for the highest net return per fleece, regardless of grade or wool grown.

*Reprinted from "What About Sheep."

BLOOD SYSTEM GRADES	EQUIVALENT COUNT SYSTEM GRADES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION IN U.S. BY GRADES*
Fine	64's-70's-80's	53.7%
¾ Blood	60's-62's	16.0
½ Blood	56's-58's	16.5
¼ Blood	48's-50's	10.0
Low ¼ Blood	46's	1.3
Common and Braid	36's-40's-44's	0.2
Off Sorts		2.3

*For the year 1946.

BREEDS OF SHEEP AND GRADES OF WOOL PRODUCED

American Merino	64's to 80's	} Fine Wool Breeds
Rambouillet	58's to 70's	
Corriedale	50's to 60's	} Crossbred Wool Breeds
Columbia	50's to 56's	
Panama	50's to 58's	
Romeldale	58's to 60's	
Targhee	58's to 60's	
Southdown	56's to 60's	} Medium Wool Breeds
Shropshire	48's to 56's	
Hampshire	48's to 56's	
Suffolk	48's to 56's	
Oxford	46's to 50's	
Dorset Horn	48's to 56's	
Cheviot	48's to 56's	
Lincoln	36's to 40's	} Long Wool Breeds
Cotswold	36's to 40's	
Leicester	40's to 48's	

NOTE: While these are commonly accepted limits, individuals of any of these breeds might yield a wool outside these counts.

determine (1) types of rags in demand for foreign markets only, (2) types in demand for both foreign and domestic markets, (3) national inventory position of wool rags and stock and (4) detailed estimate of 1951 collections of wool rags and new cuttings.

"Committee representatives included wool graders and garnetters. (Garnetters convert rags into fiber.)"

This, of course, is just a recommendation; the decision by the NPA on it has not yet been announced.

Rag Shipment To Communist Poland

AN interesting facet to the rag export business was pointed up by action taken by Senator O'Mahoney on March 31, 1951, to prevent shipment of tailors' clippings to Communist Poland. The story is contained in his wire of that date to Secretary of Commerce Sawyer:

"Twelve cars of tailors' clippings representing a high quality of wool from the United States, Australia and Canada are standing now on the dock at Castle Island, Boston, and will be shipped to Gdynia, Poland, behind the Iron Curtain unless immediate action is taken by your department. Tailors' clippings, as the name implies, are pieces of fabric which have never been used and are therefore ideally suited to be reduced to the original fabric state by the process known to the industry as garnetting and then be re-worked into wool fabric for uniforms as well as other types of wool fabric. You have wisely prohibited the shipment of wool to countries behind the Iron Curtain. I feel that these tailors' clippings likewise should not be shipped. The operation is being carried on, according to my information, by a man who only recently was released from prison after conviction for income tax delinquencies.

"I know it will be your purpose not to permit this operator to gather these clippings of high quality wool from all over the United States and Canada to ship to Poland for the use of the Communist Government while the United States, its people and its military forces are now in greatest need of wool and are suffering from inflation promoted in large measure by Soviet purchases."

Lifting of Wool Rag Export Ban Asked

RELAXATION of export controls on wool rags was recommended April 25, 1951 by the Woolen Rag and Stock Industry Advisory Committee at its first meeting with the National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, because the industry feels these controls are operating to accumulate stocks in excess of domestic demand. The NPA release further says:

"A minimum of 300 million pounds of wool rags and 70 million pounds of new wool clippings will be collected in 1951, the industry estimated. This poundage of 370 millions, total, may yield between 260 and 270 million pounds of recovered wool fibers, several representatives calculated.

"Recovered wool fibers are used mainly in making garments and blankets. Lower grades go into manufacture of roofing felt.

"The committee asked that NPA ascertain the Quartermaster Corps' intentions regarding specifications and quantities of woolen items to be procured. This information, they said, is basic to future operation of the wool rag industry. Currently, they said, recovered wool is used by the QMC in only a few items including blankets in which it furnishes one-third of the materials employed.

"NPA said an expansion in domestic consumption of wool rags and stock is expected, but that defense requirements are not available. Because the world price situation in virgin wools has resulted in decreased U. S. imports, the wool rag industry is assuming new importance in the national economy.

"Industry members proposed that liberal exports, with licensing control on destination, be permitted for low grades of wool rags which are always in light demand domestically. They suggested that export of higher grades be permitted when supplies are in excess of domestic need.

"The industry cannot continue to generate wool stock in the face of falling prices unless the export market is opened more freely to it, representatives stressed, adding that some wool rag graders have shut down.

"Refuting reports of difficulties encountered by woolen mills in obtaining recovered wool fibers, the committee said the current supply is ample. In addition, they feel that the quantity of recovered wool fibers going into industrial use could be diverted, if needed, to textile mills. They stated that other fibers can be used in manufacture of roofing felt.

"NPA will work with the industry to

Range Rams

Commercially Proven for **UNIFORMITY** and
WEIGHT

TARGHEE

The Mutton Fine-Medium

COLUMBIA

Dense $\frac{1}{2}$ Blood Fleeces

Natural Fleshing

Original Bag

Milk Yield

Open Face

Polled



ALL RAMS RANGE RAISED

Stud Rams Available



HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO.

Stanford, Montana

Wool Market Falls -- Firms Again

THE new wool clip year opened in April under anything but auspicious conditions. Announcement by the Quartermaster Division late in March of cancellations of orders and cessation of further defense buying until after July 1, 1951; the permitted use of synthetic fibers with wool in filling orders for the armed services; the continued slowness in civilian business, and confusion and uncertainty on price controls, caused wool prices to drop precipitately.

Particularly was this true in foreign markets. Declines of 15 to 20 percent on fine Merinos and up to 30 percent on cross-breeds—said to be the heaviest cuts on record—were registered at the Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, auctions that reopened early in April as against pre-Easter sales.

The clean landed in bond price at U. S. ports on some Australian types was compared by the Commercial Bulletin as follows:

Type	Jan. 26	Mar. 16	Apr. 5	June last
39	\$3.73	\$3.87	\$3.41	\$1.83
62	3.51	3.73	3.24	1.76
422	3.34	3.85	3.17	1.58
423	3.26	3.62	2.91	1.44

After April 5th prices dropped still more to bring the percentage drop to the figures mentioned above. It is also intimated that the lower quality of offerings at the auctions may have been a contributing factor in the slump.

Since the middle of April, however, prices have firmed again with England and Continental countries still competing for available wools. On this point the Commercial Bulletin of April 7th makes this comment: "Somewhat mystifying on the surface has been the vast purchasing of other countries in the world wool markets, in view of the persistent reports that financial resources were being strained, even at prices that prevailed as much as a year ago. The reports of financial difficulties in Great Britain at least have been increasingly frequent in recent months and it is heard more or less officially that France has been in somewhat similar trouble. One explanation of continued large buying in spite of the great strain on resources seems to be that the various sections have been operating on shorter terms than usual. A quick turn-over basis has allowed con-

sumers to liquify funds and reinvest in wool. Demand so far has appeared to be unabated, with buying accordingly steady."

It is also of interest to note that the Joint Organization made a profit of £125,740,864 on sales of close to 10 million bales of the wool left at the end of World War II, that is, from August 1, 1945 to June 30, 1950. The money has been returned to the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. This is the stockpile, the disposal of which was expected to take 13 or more years.

Australian and New Zealand growers are having their own troubles, however. Drought, recently relieved somewhat, has threatened flocks in some areas and also damage to the wool clip. Then a High Court has recently ruled that the Government Wool Tax is valid. This means that 20 percent of the growers's sales receipts will be deducted by brokers and turned to the Taxation Department. The object of this tax is to curtail inflation. Also a water front strike in New Zealand continuing over two months, has demoralized wool shipments and halted auctions there.

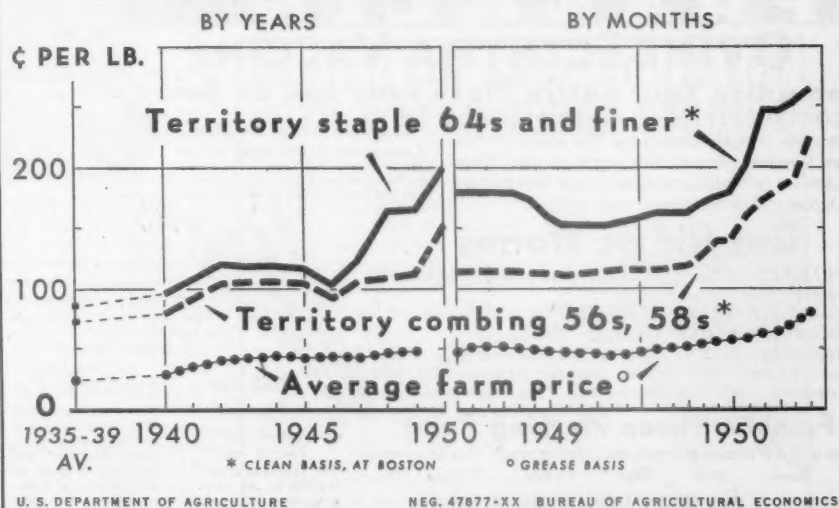
AT HOME

The OPS set ceiling prices for wool futures and wool top futures on April 6th at \$3.53½ and \$4.26½ respectively. On Monday, April 9th trading in wool tops and wool futures opened again on the New York Exchange for the first time since January 29th, or three days after the OPS issued the general ceiling price regulation. And day after day for seven consecutive days the futures market dropped the full limit of 100 points or ten cents. Then the picture changed and on Wednesday, April 19th, the futures market went up the limit of ten cents and has been fluctuating since then.

The Boston market was dormant most of the month and there were not enough sales of shorn wool at the producer level to get a basis for figures. On some isolated sales at Boston, however, the market decline was estimated as little more than 20 percent.

A top bid of \$1.41½ was placed on 1,000 fleeces at a sealed bid sale of Douglas County wools in Nevada. On April 5th 2,000 Wyoming fleeces were contracted

WOOL PRICES AT BOSTON AND RECEIVED BY GROWERS



The above chart appeared in The Wool Situation, released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., on February 28, 1951. It shows graphically the rise in wool prices, particularly beginning with September, 1950, when a diminishing world supply met with strong military and civilian demand. While the average farm price shown by the dotted line at the bottom of the chart follows the general upward trend of Boston prices, the rise does not seem to have been so great nor so rapid proportionately.

STANCO SHEEP SALT

Write for Prices or Name
of Dealer in Your Area.

STANSBURY SALT COMPANY, Inc.

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Eric C. Pollel, Manager of the National Serums & Livestock Supplies, congratulates the "livestock fraternity" on their intelligent acceptance of modern methods of protection for their livestock. Everything for the livestock grower. Stockgrowers keep their animals happy and well with WYETH "easy to use" Tubex Penicillin cartridges. Write today for your free Penicillin Dosage Chart. Send your orders to the

**NATIONAL SERUMS AND LIVESTOCK
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B. F. WARE HIDE COMPANY

NAMPA, IDAHO

Highest Prices Paid

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Hides — Sheep Pelts
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at \$1.45 a pound. A March sale reported in April covered between 225,000 and 250,000 pounds of Texas skirted wool at \$1.90 for ewes' and \$2 for lambs' wool (grease basis).

Wool, of course, is still a scarce commodity and demand for it will continue high undoubtedly. The situation here, however, is clouded by controls. No definitive or "tailored" price ceilings have been issued on wool at the producer level yet but they are apparently in the offing. And again it may be reiterated that it is inconceivable that ceilings will be placed on domestic wool at a level lower than prices for comparable foreign wool which will be required to meet our needs, particularly our military needs, or lower than the wool futures ceiling.

Mr. F. E. Ackerman, President, Wool Bureau, Inc., has covered this entire situation in his usual scholarly fashion in the article entitled "Present United States Wool Market and Future Outlook" in this issue.

WOOL MARKET OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 12)

women's and children's apparel markets, the textile industry used approximately 429 million pounds of apparel wool on a clean basis (approximately one billion pounds on a grease basis). Only a minor percentage of this total represented military

orders. The largest proportion of military orders began to be placed in January 1951.

Average consumption of apparel wools in the United States should be between 400 and 500 million pounds on a clean basis in the foreseeable future. This compares with an average of between 250 and 300 million clean pounds per year prior to World War II and to an average of approximately 550 million clean pounds in the replacement period immediately following World War II.

Wool as yet has not been replaced by any other fiber in any appreciable degree except in low price ranges. These are important chiefly because they represent infiltration in mass price ranges which can easily spread into the upper levels if they result in diminishing or removing existing consumer prejudices.

The intensive promotion of the new acrylic* fibers has aroused wide spread and continuing interest, but their volume of production, as yet, is insignificant, except for nylon.

It would be a great error, however, to underestimate the cumulative effect of the really tremendous promotion of the use of these fibers from every angle, including the development of new machinery for use by textile mills and garment manufacturers, and the use of every scientific, educational and promotional medium.

A most important development, the results of which are yet to be determined, has been the adoption of fiber blends, including both the cellulose and acrylic fibers, in fabrics for military use.

*Nylon, Orlon and Dacron.

FRANKLIN OVINE ECTHYMA VACCINE

Immunize Your Entire Flock Early and be Safe

• **CONTAGIOUS Ecthyma**, commonly known as sore mouth, is highly contagious. The mouth soreness often becomes infected with screw worms. These hindrances to feeding result in weight loss and setback that makes the disease very costly.

Franklin Blood Stopper

A powder that rapidly shrinks severed blood vessels and tissues, drying up the blood flow. Helps prevent infection and hastens healing. Handy shaker-top cans.

Get Rid of Worms

- **FRANKLIN PHENOTHIAZINE** in powder, tablets and drench form
- **FRANKLIN TETRA CAPSULES**
- **FRANKLIN FLUKE KILLERS**
- **FRANKLIN DRENCH POWDER**, the ever popular copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate treatment for both stomach worms and tape worms. Very economical.

Franklin Sheep Marking Paint

Lasts a year. Scours out without injuring wool. Ready to use.
Black Red Blue Green Yellow

FRANKLIN INSECTICIDES

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BAR TAGS **SHOW SUPPLIES** **INSTRUMENTS**

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Pink Eye Powder

In Puffer Tube
Easy to Apply
For treatment of infections of the eyes of domestic animals.

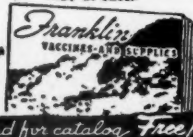
Proven Franklin
formulas.

ELASTRATOR

Scientific castration and docking of lambs. No open wound. No infection. One man safely operates in any weather. Special rubber ring restricts circulation causing parts to atrophy and drop off. See Franklin Catalog.

COLORFUL CATALOG Free!

Every stockman needs this authentic reference book on livestock care. Illustrates and describes hundreds of helpful items at popular prices. Get your copy at once.



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"WHAT CAN I DO TO CURE MY SHEEP
OF A PULPY KIDNEY?"

—The National Wool Grower

The National Wool Grower

FARMERS EVERYWHERE KEEP STOCK HEALTHY WITH TUBEX[®] SYRINGE



Chief herdsman Sylvester Weiler (right) of famed Pabst Farms, inspecting registered Holsteins with herdsman Glenn Silos.

PABST FARMS SAY TUBEX IS BEST METHOD



Robert A. Halbert

USE OF TUBEX IS ROUTINE ON RANCH

SONORA, TEXAS—Robert A. Halbert is a breeder of registered Polled Herefords on his ranch near here. He also runs several thousand head of sheep on 24 sections. Owner of the 1950 National Champion Bull and Premier Exhibitor at the National Polled Hereford Show, Halbert was one of first users of TUBEX in this area.

"We've treated all kinds of infections and injuries, using TUBEX Lentovet penicillin," he says. "Roten feet, colds, intestinal troubles, calf scours . . . all respond quickly and successfully with Lentovet."

*Trade-Mark

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.—Anything can happen and often does, when you are caretaker for 420 registered Holstein cows, according to Sylvester Weiler, chief herdsman on the noted Pabst Farms located here. That's one reason why a TUBEX syringe with Lentovet is standard equipment for the men here.

"I always carry a Wyeth Tubex syringe in my pocket," Mr. Weiler said, when interviewed recently on the farm. "It's the handiest way I've found to administer veterinary penicillin. The Lentovet, Tubex penicillin cartridges are just as handy to carry with you."

"When we spot any respiratory troubles in a calf, for example, we make two injections of Lentovet right away . . . then follow it up with another shot in about twelve hours. Results have been excellent, believe me! We've tried other methods . . . but TUBEX works best."

"The Tubex cartridges are mighty easy to use . . . in fact we have all our men out on the range carry TUBEX syringes and Lentovet Tubex penicillin right in their saddle bags. They're easy to use . . . save a lot of time and trouble. Best of all they save animals!"

SO HANDY TO USE ANYONE CAN GIVE PENICILLIN SHOTS

WATER VALLEY, TEXAS—Operating over 50 sections of range land running sheep and cattle, Ted Harris has used TUBEX to administer Lentovet[®] penicillin for some time, with good results. "Often wonder how we managed without it," he said recently, interviewed on his ranch.

"We've used Lentovet penicillin with fine results for a lot of different diseases and infections. It has helped us plenty to head off pink and blue bag in sheep and lump jaw in our Herefords. These days our animals are worth plenty . . . and a man just can't afford not to do every thing possible to save them when they are sick."

"Lentovet is good for navel ill and it has also brought good results in distemper in our registered quarter horses and our registered Border Collies. Believe me, those dogs are important in the sheep business."

"The TUBEX syringe makes



Ted Harris

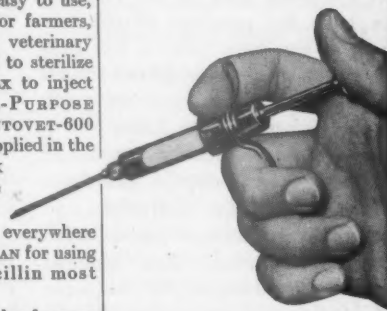
administration of Lentovet easy . . . anyone can inject penicillin now, easily, quickly. And you don't have to worry about sterilizing needles. That's important on a ranch of this size, where our operations with stock are often many miles from the ranch house."

PENICILLIN EASY TO INJECT WITH WYETH TUBEX SYRINGE

TUBEX syringe is easy to use, the modern way for farmers, ranchers to inject veterinary penicillin. No need to sterilize needles. Use TUBEX to inject LENTOVET, ALL-PURPOSE LENTOVET or LENTOVET-600 SUSPENSION, all supplied in the easy-to-use TUBEX cartridges complete with sterile needle.

Modern farmers everywhere find the WYETH PLAN for using veterinary penicillin most effective.

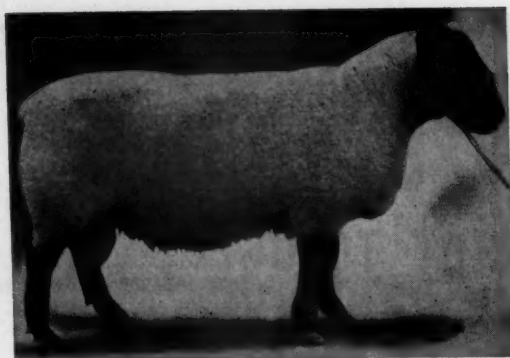
Write WYETH today for your free penicillin dosage chart.



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SUFFOLKS HAMPSHIRE

Outstanding imported sires, such as "Yeldham Templar" (above) and "Kirton Guard," have been the foundation of our rams that are now giving real performance in the West's best flocks.

At the 1950 National Ram Sale we consigned the top-selling \$1750 Suffolk stud ram, the second high \$500 Hampshire stud ram, and the top-selling registered Hampshire pen at \$325 per head.

The same bloodlines will again be in our consignment for the National Ram Sale, August 20 and 21

Walter P. Hubbard

Junction City

Oregon

THE PANAMA

(Continued from page 15)

of Wyoming wired for 200 Panamas rams, then when the rams arrived they wired back for 200 more. Mr. Laidlaw sold this company 1500 rams before he ever met the manager.

Laidlaw and Brockie have never sold a purebred Panama ewe except to market, but they did present the University of Idaho with a small flock of top Panamas and they have the privilege of selecting a stud ram at any time. Also a few twin lambs have been given to neighbors around Rupert so that now there are six small flocks of pure Panamas all in Idaho.

Laidlaw and Brockie never established registration for these sheep as has been done in the case of the Corriedale and Columbia, although they are just as much entitled to be registered. The Columbia and Panama were founded in the same year. Marshall called his Columbia and Laidlaw and Brockie named theirs Panamas. Panama, it will be recalled, under the vigorous direction of Theodore Roosevelt, had just seceded from Colombia. One day in 1914 when lambs were being docked and marked at Muldoon, the question arose

about a name for the new breed. One of the helpers said, "Why not call them Panama after the Panama Canal?" The name stuck. So when the Panama Exposition was held a small show flock of Panamas was sent to that exhibition. They had been fitted by William Millar, the master shepherd with Mr. Butterfield. As was then the custom, they were all colored with yellow ochre. A girl and her boy friend stopping at the pen to view these Panamas were amazed by the yellow color. Finally the girl, being faster than her escort, suggested "that the color came from the yellow clay along the Panama Canal."

Are these Panamas inbred? Not any more so than any other breed of sheep or livestock. In fact they are probably less inbred than most other breeds, for with such large numbers to select from there could be but remote chance of close inbreeding. Better to say line bred. Our present Hereford cattle nearly all trace back to a single bull, Anxiety 4th; our Columbia sheep to a single Lincoln ram Marshall bought in Canada; the Rambouillet breed to some one or two Merino rams in the French flock at Rambouillet, and our harness horses to Hambletonian. No one ram made the Panama. Into its

making went the blood of 50 Rambouillet rams and 1600 Lincoln ewes. And from this cross came a new breed that has spread over the Western States.

Australian Wool Prices

Special Report

AUSTRALIA'S record breaking price rise for wool came to a sharp halt early this month when the withdrawal of American buyers from the market caused values to slump by 15 to 20 percent at Melbourne and Sydney sales. The fall of about \$100 a bale of greasy wool was the greatest ever recorded in this country. Nevertheless, buyers are still getting wonderful values and the only unfortunate ones are those whose sales were postponed until after Easter.

Many people are wondering what will happen next. Some are asking whether America will return to the market but most are confident that prices will stabilize themselves at the new level. And that's what happened at Geelong on April 20th. Most people are not worried about the matter and some are frankly relieved to see the halt in the price rise which has had an adverse effect on the nation's economy.

One repercussion has been a sharp fall in the price of wool waste such as textile cuttings, old woolen articles and discarded woolen materials which were bringing record prices a month ago.

Sheep are still valuable enough for criminals to work on and several thefts have been reported. One mob of 615 sheep worth more than \$10,000 is missing from Barunah Plains (Victoria) property which held the world record for wool recently. A motor truck transport carrying wool worth about \$60,000 is four days overdue from its Melbourne base.

Wages in the industry are still increasing. One woolclasser at a big property in New South Wales says he can earn about \$250 a week, which is big money in this country. Shearers are now paid about \$16 for every 100 sheep they shear. The contract rate before World War II was about \$3 for 100 sheep.

Although the virus disease, myxomatosis, among rabbits, has passed its peak for the season, it has done a wonderful job and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization which sponsored it, has received high praise for its valuable work to the sheep industry.

Commonwealth Minister Casey reports, "In this unique phenomenon, nature has provided a series of ready-to-order tests on a scale far vaster than human experimenters could conceive. It is now abun-

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All sired only by top quality DUBOIS RAMS. Dubois sires have been used exclusively for twelve years.

Our 1951 Wool Clip, both Whiteface and Blackface, sold for \$1.60 per pound.

Boston comment on 1000 ram fleeces, March 15, 1951: "This is perhaps the most beautiful buck wool Mt. Haggin ever produced."

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company

Anaconda, Montana

Daryle Getting, *Manager*

dantly clear that blood-sucking insects such as mosquitoes, provide the key to the performance of the disease and are the agencies through which the virus will have to be exploited in practice. Although myxomatosis is found to have done a completely satisfactory job only in certain favored spots, these sites have great strate-

gic significance in relation to rabbit control."

Although the epidemic is now quiescent, plans are being made already for an early start on another blitz against rabbits in September. Attacks on rabbits will be launched along thousands of miles of rivers and creeks in a concerted drive to spread the virus on a still greater scale than this season. It will probably be the greatest slaughter of an animal pest ever begun by man.

Federal Treasurer Fadden is still under fire for his threat to make a sectional tax on wool growers. Early this month, he promised a Country Party (political) conference that he would not enact his Wool Sales Deduction Act before consulting representatives of the industry. Interjectors told Fadden he was "worse than Ned Kelly" who was Australia's worst bush-ranger (gangster).

Victorian wool growers are relieved that autumn rains have put an end to one of the state's driest times in history. Before the rain, many owners were feeding hay to their flocks and some had to cart water several miles to their properties. Quite a lot of dust got in the wool and threatened to spoil the quality of the coming wool clip.

And here is the latest funny story about the rise in wool values. It's true too. Two characters walked up to the gates of Heidelberg Military Hospital near Melbourne the other day and told the guards they had been sent to shear the few sheep which always graze on the lawns to provide blood for laboratory. On getting the guard's "O.K." the men set about their work and walked away with nearly \$70 worth of wool before officials discovered that no one had been rightfully engaged to shear the sheep.

—Colin Webb

CHICAGO'S FEEDER CATTLE SHOW

The Chicago Union Stockyards has announced their 7th Annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale for October 25-26, 1951 at the Union Stockyards, Chicago. Two all-time record prices were established at last year's event: \$91 per hundredweight paid for the grand champion steer calves and \$50.51 per hundredweight for the champion heifer calves. And the average prices were proportionately high—all indicative of the fact that the Chicago Feeder Show and Sale assures maximum demand for feeder cattle.



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AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending April 24th.

(General heavy snow and rain storms hit the intermountain area the last day or two of April and the first of May, bringing considerable relief to dry areas and great rejoicing to drouth-stricken southern Utah. The storm was reported as extending from Canada and Montana down to Arizona.)

ARIZONA

Widespread showers Thursday and Friday; average nearly one-half inch. Some hail damage in south. Small grains and flax doing well in Yuma and Salt River Valley areas. Grains looking good in north. Some farmers awaiting rains to plant pinto beans. Ranges showing new growth.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged generally near to below normal, except above normal in south. Light, scattered precipitation in some central and southern districts. On north coast, green feeds drying rapidly; where possible, irrigation in progress. On central coast, weather generally favored crops, except lack of precipitation unfavorable for grains and grasses. In upper Sacramento Valley, weather generally favored farming operations and growth of irrigated fields and pastures; continued lack of precipitation unfavorable for grains and range grasses. In lower Sacramento Valley, cooler weather favored crops, but lack of precipitation made large-scale irrigation necessary. In lower San Joaquin Valley, weather generally favored farming operations. In upper San Joaquin Valley, weather ideal for planting and germination of cotton and other irrigated crops; lack of precipitation generally resulted in complete loss of unirrigated grains. In Santa Maria district, light rains generally inadequate to benefit pastures and ranges. In Los Angeles district, generally cloudy, cool weather with very light rain favored vegetation and decreased water requirements somewhat, but irrigation continued heavy.

Shake City, Mendocino County April 20, 1951

We are enjoying your magazine very much (this is our first opportunity to tell you so). It is always interesting to read about all parts of the country and how other ranchers are having their ups and downs with the weather. Although we have had one of the wettest years I can remember here in Mendocino County this last winter, we need rain very badly or there will be an awful lot of sorry-looking lambs and calves. The hills are already drying up everywhere. The very best of luck to you.—Mrs. Carl V. Bauman

COLORADO

Temperatures slightly above normal in south, 3° to 4° below elsewhere. Precipitation spotted; heavy in north central, light to moderate elsewhere. More moisture needed in all sections. Dryness critical in west and south. Pastures and ranges also retarded by low temperatures and lack of sunshine. Livestock good. Some grazing, but most herds still in feed lots. Some losses of cattle and sheep in northwest, due to adverse weather. Crop outlook very poor. All farming activities and vegetation retarded.

Golden, Jefferson County April 19, 1951

We have had plenty of moisture since April 1st but it has been too cold for grass to grow. My sheep came through the winter in good condition and while we had cold, wet weather and not enough help during lambing, the number of lambs saved is about normal compared with last year. The going price of stacked alfalfa hay is from \$30 to \$50 a ton and baled \$40.

Very few sheep have been shorn in this section as yet. Shearing rate is 35 to 40 cents, with board. This is about the same as last year.

At this time the wool market is very uncertain due to ceilings and what have you in Washington. There have been no fat lambs or yearling ewes contracted in this area.

—Ernest Ramstetter

IDAHO

A change to colder began in north on 18th and culminated in minima in low 20's and killing frosts, particularly in north and southwest on mornings of 20th and 21st. Drought and drying winds continue. Condition of

lower ranges and dry farms becoming serious. Irrigation water plentiful, and its use beginning.

Terreton, Jefferson County March 25, 1951

Mixed lots of lambs have been contracted at 28 to 30 cents. I do not know any recent sales of yearling ewes. I heard of one clip of 6000 fleeces, mostly three-eighths, selling at \$1.48 recently.

Weather was good for lambing, which began about March 1st, and the number of lambs saved is better this year than last. I hired farmer neighbors for my lambing help this year, as they do not have much to do at this time.

My sheep wintered in good condition. Alfalfa hay in the stack is going at \$15 a ton and at \$18 to \$20 baled.

—Jack Gerard

Gooding, Gooding County April 16, 1951

Some sheep have been shorn in this section and others will be done in May. The contract price, which includes everything except branding and separating, is 60 cents with board. The rate last year was 44 cents.

There have been no recent transactions in wool in this area but early contracts were around 75 cents to \$1 a pound.

Feed conditions on the range are the best in several years. However, it will be getting dry if we don't have rain soon. My sheep came through the winter in fine shape. Baled alfalfa hay is \$20 a ton.

The weather was good and help sufficient for lambing this year and the number of lambs saved, in comparison with last year, is much better.

—Thomas H. Gooding

MONTANA

Temperatures averaged very cold for season; some late-season record low readings on 19th and 21st. Light, scattered snow, except moderate to heavy in north-central and northeast. Farm work delayed. About 25 percent of spring grains seeded; seeding more advanced in east. Soil moisture adequate, except in southeast. Winter wheat-kill generally light to moderate, but locally heavy in some areas; some concern about damage to spring and winter wheat by recent cold spell. Livestock on ranges.

NEVADA

No report.

NEW MEXICO

Warm at beginning and again at end of period; cool with showers Friday. Precipitation very light in east with up to one-third inch in central and west. Moisture will start grass and earlier seedings, except in central and east where very dry. Old range forage short and new grass just starting. Livestock generally good, but losing some weight. Lambing active.

Roswell, Chaves County April 20, 1951

From 31 to 33 cents is the contract price range for feeder lambs, fall delivery, in this section. I do not know of any sales of yearling ewes.

Fine wool contracted early from 50 cents to \$1.10. Wool not contracted went from \$1 to \$1.25. Some small clips of coarse wool sold at \$1.45.

Some operators shear in March, before lambing, and others wait until June. I pay to the "boss" or "crew captain" a flat rate of 32 cents per head for shearing ewes and lambs. He pays all the expenses of his crew. The shearers get 22 cents per head and double, or 44 cents, for bucks.

Our range is better this year than it has been for the past two seasons, with plenty of old grass. My sheep came through the winter in fine condition. (Baled alfalfa hay is \$25 to \$50 a ton at present.)

We lamb from April 6th to May 15th here so percentage of lambs saved can't be estimated yet. Thus far, we've had warm weather with showers. As my oper-

ation is small, only 22 sections, we need no extra help. We use two men to ride pastures which are enclosed in net wire fences.—Herbert P. Joyce

Flying H, Chaves County March 26, 1951

Feeder lambs have been contracted at 30 to 32 cents in this area and \$35 per head has been paid recently for fine wool yearling ewes.

Shearing has begun here and the contract rate paid shearers is 27 cents. This includes shearers, tiers and sackers.

While my flock has not lambed yet, lambing has begun in this area and the number of lambs saved is reported the same as last year.

Feed on the range is excellent, much better than for the past three years; the weather is mild and very dry for spring. My sheep came through this winter in very good shape. Baled alfalfa hay is going at \$45 a ton.

—A. Clement Hendricks

OREGON

Temperature averages ranged from normal to 3° below in northeast and along coast, and normal to 6° above elsewhere. Precipitation limited to a few hundredths of an inch at widely scattered stations. Western stations experiencing greatest drought of record. Western topsoils drying rapidly, and some areas having difficulty with germina-

tion of spring seedlings. In a few instances seeding being delayed. Considerable irrigation getting under way in all areas. Western spring wheat and spring oat seeding about two-thirds finished, and barley about one-half. Eastern grain seeding mostly finished at all lower elevations.

Ashwood, Jefferson County April 19, 1951

To have heavy wool bearing sheep you should select breeding ewe lambs at marking time. Grade them No. 1, No. 2 and culls. All lambs that are wrinkly at marking time should be graded at least No. 2. Wrinkly lambs whose mothers have heavy wool clear down on their legs to the hoof and woolly faces requiring frequent eye shearing as well as heavy woolled bodies rate No. 1, to be held and become breeding ewes. At maturity they should shear 12 pounds.

I think the No. 1 ewes should be selected and branded (if they have wrinkly lambs) when they have just lambed and the lambs branded too, otherwise it might be hard to locate the mothers when marking. If the wrinkles have not disappeared at maturity except the one on the neck they will be so small as to be smoothed out by the shearers' hand as he shears, so that when in good shape they are not hard to shear except for the big wrinkle on the neck.

The Baldwin Sheep Company had one of the world's finest flocks of fine wools and sold bucks over a wide area for many years until they finally sold all their sheep to Russia at a reportedly high price even at present figures. When the Baldwin Sheep Company selected the lambs for bucks at marking time, they kept the wrinkly ones. If an owner has a really good bunch of bucks, he will do well to keep them until old age interferes with their usefulness. The result will be line breeding not inbreeding. Some of the finest breeds of livestock have been created through line-breeding. In some States the State wool averages do not spell much when there are a lot of old coarse wool sheep shearing three to five pounds.

—F. S. Broderick

Roseburg, Douglas County March 16, 1951

Feed is short now as the weather has been so cold since March 1st that grass has done very little. Sheep came through the winter in good condition but were fed well. The going price of alfalfa hay baled is \$28.

We had very good weather during lambing (January) and had a 110 percent lamb crop. This is ten percent more than last

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year. As I only lamb 200 ewes, I need no extra help.

Shearing will begin the first of May in this section. Shearers were paid 30 cents a head last year; I do not know what the present rate is.

—Donald B. Harmon

Salem, Marion County
April 18, 1951

This district is very much in need of rain. This has been a hot, dry April. Lambs and ewes in this valley look well and most of the breeders have reported a good lamb crop. Quite a number have had more stiff lambs than usual.

—R. V. Hogg

SOUTH DAKOTA

Spring field work made considerable progress along southern border, in central, and west of Missouri River. Soil continued still too wet for field work in most counties and in Sioux River Valley. Seeding spring wheat three-fourths to nearly completed west of Missouri River, except in north. Seeding of oats and barley generally somewhat behind seeding of spring wheat. Soil moisture adequate to excessive in most of east, and fairly good in north-central where subsoil moisture is very short; southwest still very dry.

Ralph, Harding County
April 18, 1951

We had a very nice winter this year but the spring has been so cold that the grass hasn't started yet. My sheep wintered very well. Lambing has not started yet; it seems impossible to find help.

I have not heard of any lambs being contracted here but wool has been contracted from 90 cents to \$1.55. Shearing has not started as yet.—Buck Olson

Ludlow, Harding County
April 19, 1951

Some 3000 fleeces were contracted early in March at \$1.34 a pound, grease basis, and later in the same month 1000 fleeces, three-eighths, went at \$1.50 and another lot of the same size and grade at \$1.55. Nothing else has been reported here during the past three weeks. Shearing doesn't start until June 1st and there has been talk of paying 35 cents with board. The rate last year was 30 cents without board.

April has been dry, cold and windy as usual. We had a very nice winter and my sheep came through in very good condition.

There is very little lambing done in this section until May and sufficient help should be available. I do not know of any lamb contracts being made but I think lambs,

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San Angelo, Texas

May, 1951

mixed, could be contracted for October delivery at 35 to 38 cents.

—Claude E. Olson

TEXAS

Dry, windy week unfavorable for planting operations and growing crops. Some showers fell in eastern third over week-end of 22nd, but general rains and warmer weather needed in all sections. Progress of small grains very poor as winds made further inroads on limited soil moisture. Week-end rains in east and north-central will be helpful, but wheat in important high and low rolling plains areas deteriorated further. Range and pasture feed failed to make normal growth. Accelerated movement of cattle to Osage and Fling Hill pastures.

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ROLLO E. SINGLETON, Secretary

Paint Rock, Concho County April 19, 1951

Shearing will begin around the first of May in this section and the rate paid shearers, without board, is 30 to 35 cents per head. Last year they received 25 cents per head.

Range feed is short and dry this year; about 40 percent of normal growth for the past two years. My sheep came through the winter in fair condition. Poor quality alfalfa hay, baled, is selling at \$65 a ton. Stacked hay is not available.

We were able to save 80 percent of our lambs. The weather was dry and windy and while experienced labor is not to be had, we were able to get sufficient help.

—J. C. Brosig

UTAH

General showery conditions persisted throughout week. Temperatures averaged above normal, but some light frosts in agricultural areas on 22nd. Precipitation rather scanty, except along west and south slopes of mountain ranges; St. George reported 1.17 inches during the week. Little relief to short water supplies in south, where crop acreages may be curtailed. (An unusually heavy snow fell the last two days of April.)

LaSal, San Juan County April 20, 1951

Shearing is practically over in this area, with shearers receiving 36 to 40 cents without board as against 32 to 34 cents last year. These are contract rates and include complete shearing operation—shearing the sheep, typing the fleece, bagging the wool and furnishing equipment, expenses and board.

April brought cold, windy weather this year, about the same as last. Feed extremely short and if my memory is trustworthy, the worst of my experience. However, sheep have wintered perhaps better than usual this year. The going price of alfalfa hay is high: \$30 stacked and \$40 baled.

In recent sales of yearling ewes, both fine-wooled and crossbreds, the price paid was \$52.50. There have been no recent transactions in wool here. It is being stored in warehouses in Albuquerque, Denver and Boston. The National Wool Marketing is reported to be getting considerable tonnage on consignment.

Lambing has not started here but prospects for help are fair.—Charles Redd

WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged near or slightly above normal, except 2° to 4° below in extreme east-central. Days warm and sunny; nights cold, especially at close, minima 5° to 10° below freezing in east on 20th and 21st. Frost caused some fruit and other crop loss. Light, scattered showers in northwest on 18th and 19th. Rain needed badly in eastern dry lands and on uplands of west. Winter wheat, new plantings, and pastures suffer from growing drought. Heavy orchard-heating in Yakima district. Low humidities increased forest fire hazard. Livestock very good and on valley pastures.

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Moxee City, Yakima County
April 21, 1951

The weather has been dry for April and feed on the range is not as good as it has been the previous two years. My sheep, however, wintered well. Alfalfa hay is going for \$18 stacked and \$23 baled. We had good weather for lambing, and the number of lambs saved is about the same as last year. We were able to get sufficient help.

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Stockyards

Sheep have been shorn in this section with shearers receiving 46 cents with board. The rate paid last year was 33 cents with board.

Almost all the wool has been contracted in this area in a price range of 75 cents to \$1.30.—*John Van Wyke*

Eltopia, Franklin County
April 16, 1951

About one-third more whiteface ewes were raised for replacements this year. Some fat lambs went for 32 cents but not many were contracted.

Wool in this neighborhood was mostly contracted before January 26th in a price range of 75 cents in November to \$1.25.

It was the best fall and winter we have had in 20 years, with lots of rain. Since February 15, however, it has been very dry and pastures are in critical condition. We need rain within the next ten days as we can't go on the forest range until June 1st. My sheep wintered in excellent shape. Alfalfa hay is \$20 in the stack and \$25 baled.

Most everyone is through lambing here. Weather during lambing was dry with north winds. We saved about 20 percent more lambs this year. Help was not very good; mostly old men who should be retired.

Shearing, which began April 1st, will soon be finished.

—*Norman Thorson*

WYOMING

Average temperature 5° below normal. Average precipitation one-third of normal. Beneficial precipitation locally in southeast. Livestock good. Shearing started in west. Ranges and all crops backward, due to cold and lack of moisture. Surface moisture good in local areas, but fair to poor elsewhere. Practically no subsoil moisture.

McKinley, Converse County
April 16, 1951

Everything continues very dry in most of Wyoming. There is a little more moisture in the Cokeville area, but they need moisture badly on the desert. We really need some moisture in most parts of Wyoming. If we had moisture, we would soon have plenty of grass.

—*J. B. Wilson*

MINNESOTA

Lakefield, Jackson County

April 16, 1951

We had a normal lamb crop in spite of the snow and rain this year and as this is mostly a feeding area, the effect of the retarded spring on the grass isn't so important. It has been the coldest spring in many

years and field work, which is normally well along, has not been done. Baled alfalfa hay sells for \$35 a ton in this section.

Over 50 percent of the shearing is over in this area, with shearers receiving 60 cents without board against 50 cents in 1950.

Wool was selling at \$1.25 but now has settled back to about \$1 a pound.

—*L. H. Thornburg*

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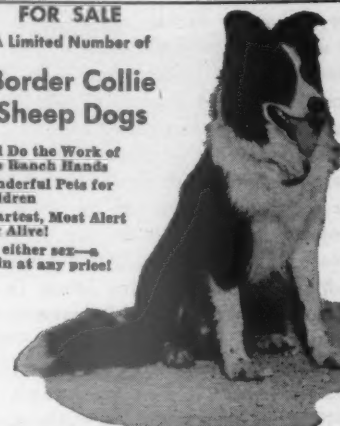
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THE Auxiliaries



National Auxiliary's 4-H Blanket Award Report

By Mrs. J. T. MURDOCK, Committee Chairman

OVER a period of ten years, the National Wool Growers Auxiliary has awarded prizes to the blue ribbon winners at the 4-H Club Congress each year in Chicago, for the most outstanding costumes made of wool. The project started in 1941 when Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson was National president. That year five girls each received a silver service as an award. The next four years or until 1946 five girls were presented with lovely woolen blankets for their achievements in the wool sewing projects, but in 1946 the number was increased to 20 awards. At that time Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, Mrs. Merle Drake of Idaho and Mrs. W. A. Roberts of Washington each donated a blanket, the remainder of the cost for the 20 blankets was taken care of from the budget. Since 1946 it has been a practice of the Auxiliary to award the 20 blankets to 20 girls from as many States. Each year prior to 1950 the winners were selected at the 4-H Congress. This last year the girls were selected from twenty States at the close of the 4-H Club program and the robes were sent to the State 4-H director of the various States, who in turn arranged for the girls to be presented with the robes at a public gathering, in the name of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary.

In 1948 the blanket fund was swelled by the generous donations of Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Oregon; Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Washington; Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Washington; Mrs. Dan Hughes, Colorado; Mrs. Emory Smith, Utah and Mrs. Merle Drake, Idaho.

In 1950 the "Blanket Club" was started and the following people donated to the fund: Mrs. Clell Lung, Washington; Mrs. John Will Vance, Texas; Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Utah; Mrs. Leonard Longmire and Mrs. James Fletcher, Washington; Mrs. Michael Hayes, Colorado; Texas Goat and Sheep Raisers Association, Texas; Mrs. Joe Trotter and Mrs. J. H. Widdoss of South Dakota. The balance of the cost was taken from the budget. The 20 lovely robes were purchased from the Utah Woolen Mills.

At the National convention at Casper, the Auxiliary voted to discontinue the 4-H blanket award inasmuch as the 4-H girls are invited to participate in the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" program.

We have received pictures of the girls winning the robes, newspaper clippings, letters of gratitude from each of the girls and Club leaders, all of which will be placed in the Auxiliary scrapbook.

BLANKET AWARD WINNERS

Anna Lee Burton, Bonneville, South Logan, County, Arkansas
Nadine Souza, Hanford, Rt. 1, Box 209, Kings County, California
Gloria Dow, Lakewood, 755 W. 20th, Jefferson County, Colorado
Lila Anne Jones, Dallas, Rt. 2, Paulding County, Georgia
Darlene Wamstad, Parma, Canyon County, Idaho
Rita Schertz, Benson, Woodford County, Illinois
Ruth E. Wieshiet, Petersberg, P. O. Box 39, Pike County, Indiana
Judith L. Messinger, Miller, Carroll County, Maryland
Barbara Lee Knivinen, Wakefield, Box 732, Gogebic County, Michigan
Marjorie J. Kirkpatrick, Oakland, Freeborn County, Minnesota
Carolyn E. Haynes, Liberty Rt. 2, Clay County, Missouri

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Lewis County, Montana
Ruby Enander, Stanley, Mountain Trail
County, North Dakota
Frederica M. Wiley, Byesville, Guernsey
County, Ohio
Chloe Ellen Fuchs, Mayfield, Rt. 2, Becham
County, Oklahoma
Lianna Kammerer, Rapid City, Meade
County, South Dakota
Bettie Jo Smotherman, Murfreesboro, R.F.D.
Rutherford County, Tennessee
Mary Beth Salmon, Ogden, 746 Bel Mar
Drive, Weber County, Utah
Ruth Fenne, Richmond, R.F.D. 14, Hernico
County, Virginia
Rhoda Mae Sommerville, Clarksburg, 57
Coleman Ave., Harrison County, West Vir-
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TURNER—turned to livestock—for his land's sake

"We have seen good and bad times since we started farming this place in 1929," says Roy Turner of Covington, Tennessee. "Through it all, we have found that it pays to follow a long-term plan that *saves and builds the soil*."

"For a while I planted mostly cash crops, including about 200 acres of cotton, and I kept just enough livestock to graze the native Bermuda grass on the fields that were too hilly or soggy for cotton or corn. In a few years it looked like I would *soon* have nothing but Bermuda because my land was washing badly and losing its kick."

"Some terraces, lime, fertilizer and a longer rotation with more legumes checked the erosion and improved my crop yields." Mr. Turner now grows about 70 acres of cotton and the rest of his 600-acre farm produces pasture, hay, silage and grain for his livestock. He usually produces about 130 market hogs and sells some purebred gilts. He raises an average of about 7.5 pigs per litter, and farrows his sows twice a year. He handles about 200 beef cattle, which includes a fine herd of 60 registered cows, and feeds and markets about 75 fat steers each year.

The cow herd is to be increased to 100 head and then he can raise the feeders needed for his feeding

program. Spring calves are creep-fed before weaning in the fall. After they come off the grass he winters them on corn or sorghum silage, and a mixed legume hay. The improved pastures are planned so that he can keep them on lush pasture from early spring, the following year, until he begins to grain them on pasture in August. The steers are marketed in the fall weighing around 1,000 lbs., and most of the gain has been put on at low cost by using a maximum amount of pasture, silage and hay.

The neat, practical buildings, good fences, and thrifty livestock indicate that hard work and careful planning have been major factors in the success of the Turners. They are the kind of folks who find time to take active leadership in 4-H Club work, farm organizations, and purebred livestock associations.

The Turners turned to livestock as a natural companion to proper land use!



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